Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1819. [NUMBER 1524.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

This Day, and To-morrow.

SEVERAL Pieces of Europe Chintz, & Scotch Cambric's, Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs', & Doreahs, Hunting Saddles, Port Wine, French Claret, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock precisely, will be put up several.

Persian Horses.

Also Saddle Horses, Greyhounds, and a strong Europe Buggy, with a set of Harness complete.

Apollo-Sreet, Aug. 18, 1819.

Advertisement.

Dhunjeeshaw & Framjee,

NEAR TO THE CHURCH GATE,

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint the Public in general, that they have Purchased the Investment of *Capt. Hamilton*, of the H. C. Ship Bombay, comprising a very extensive and select Assortment of Goods from the first houses in London, Consisting of Pale Ale in Butts and Hhds. from Hodgson, Port Wine Brandy & Pale Ale in bottles from Harper, Claret, Hock, & Sauterne, from Paxton, Confectionary from Hoffmans, Boots and Shoes, from Hoby, Cutlery, from Savigny, Gold & Silver Lace, and Epaulets, from Boddly, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Ladies Marocco Work Boxes, Garden Seeds from Swinden, Perfumery from Smyth & Nephew, Saddlery from Milroy, consisting of Ladies Side Saddles, Hunting & Military Saddles, Buggy & Curricle Harness, Stationary and Playing Cards, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 18th Aug. 1819.

CARD.

Messrs. McVeigh's & Jolliffe's

Seminary,

BOMBAY.

A LARGE and spacious House in Rampart Row, occupied for many years by the late W. KENNEDY, Esquire, Registrar, and Prothonotary of the Recorder's Court.

Mr. McVeigh, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced during the last nine years from a liberal minded Public in the Support and Management of his Establishment for the Education of Youth, begs leave to introduce to their Notice MR. FREDERICK JOLLIFFE, as his Partner in the Concern, from the 25th of last Month.

Instructions will be given as usual in the various Branches of Literature specified in a former Advertisement bearing Date 30th November 1816, with the Addition of the French, and the Rudiments of the Latin Languages, Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, and Geography, with an Illustration of the Globes.

Bombay 4th August 1819.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH JULY 1819.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, while in Command of the troops in Kutch, of Lieutenant H. C. Holland, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major, and Lieutenant George Marshall of the same corps as Quarter Master of Brigade to the troops stationed there, from the 13th of April last.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to sanction the appointment of a permanent Deputy Commissary of Stores in the Deckan, and to nominate Lieut. Lauric, the present Assistant Commissary of Stores at that Station, to the situation.

1stu August 1819.

Capt. Isaac Kinnersly having taken charge of the Office of Military paymaster at the presidency, Capt. Moore, is directed to resume the duties of Aid-de-camp to the Right Honorable the Governor.

5th August 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to adopt the following principle, agreably to the practice of the Supreme Government, for regulating the date of promotion of Cadets to the rank of Ensign, viz. that it shall correspond with that of the departure of the Individual from England, if at that period there should be a vacancy in the rank of Ensign in the Army, or if not, with the date of the first casualty occasioning a vacancy after the cadet has left England, provided the circumstance be known on his arrival or previous to his being permanently posted to a Regiment.

The Commissions of the following Cadets of the season 1817, and 1818, are altered accordingly; and the rule is to be considered general and prospective in it's application until the Hon'ble Court's pleasure shall be known.

CADETS OF THE SEASON 1817

		Date of Commissions as, Ensign	Lieutenant.
1	Skinner Turner.	From the Seminary	
2	T. R. Billamore,	Date of rank one	
3	W Rollings, ..	day previous to the	
4	C. W. Watkins,	Senior Cadet direct	1817. 1817.
5	T. Clibborn, ..	for the Infantry.	24 Dec. 25 Dec.
6	Henry Liddell, ..		
7	George Smith, ...		
8	William Keays,		
9	John A. Walsh,		

	Date of Departure. From Europe.	Cornet.
O. A. Woodhouse,	*25th Dec.* 1817,	*25th Dec.* 1817.
		Ensign Lieutenant.
10 R. Woodhouse,	25th Dec. 1818,	25th Dec. 1818, 25th Dec. 1817,
11 Charles C. Massey	8th Jan. 1818,	8th Jan. 1818, 9th Jan. 1817,
12 George Clarke	1818.	1818. 1818.
13 George Graham Goddard,	1, Mar,	1, do. 2, do,
14 Andrew Smith Short, . .		
		Cornet.
James Liddell,	1, *Mar.* 1818,	*posted to the Calv.*
		Ensign Lieutenant.
15 Char. Walter,*	In the country, to rank with the Cadets who arrived in the Fairlee to preserve his place in the Hon. Court's List.	1818. 1818. 29, April 30, do.
16 Thomas Lechmere. * . .		1818. 1818. 1818.
17 James Scott, ...		29, Apr. 29, do. 30, do.
18 James Thomas, ...		
19 John Sandwith, ...		
20 Pooley Kensington, . . .		1818. 1818. 1818.
21 Joseph H. M. Luyken, .		1, May 1, May 2, May
22 Edward Hallum, ...		
23 Charles Matheson, ...		
24 James Finlay, ...		
25 James Pooley Boswell, .		
26 Char. Fred Elderton,* .		1818. 1818. 1818.
27 John Forbes, ...		5, May 5, do. 6, do.
28 Thomas Marshall,* . . .		
29 Henry Spencer, . . .	22d May	23d May 23d May
		Cornet.
John Brooks,	*22d May* 1818	*Posted to the Calv.* Ensign Lieut.
30 William Cavaye, . . .		
31 Robert Cameron Cowan,		1818 1818 1818.
32 Neil Campbell, ...		22, May 22, do. 23, do.
33 Graham Lloyd, ...		
34 Edward B. Wilkins, . .		
35 Robert Webb Smith, . .		1818 1818 1818.
36 Will Hill Waterfield, . .		29, May 29, do. 30, do.
37 Anthony Dod, ...		
38 James Forbes, ...		
39 Michael Maxwell Shaw,		
40 William Wilkie, . . .		
41 Thomas Graham, . . .		1818 1818 1818.
42 Charles Henry Johson, .		27 June 27 June 28 June
43 Charles Francis Pelly, *		
44 Benjamin Kingston, . .		
45 William F. Allen, . . .		
46 William Twigg, ...		
47 Hum. Lyon.	Date he became of age	8th July 9th July

Cadets marked thus * held His Majesty's Commissions.

48 Charles Crawley, . .			
49 George White, ...	1818	1818	1818.
50 Luke Rodham, ...	12, July	12, do.	13, do.
51 Augustus J. F. Stenton, .			
52 Edmund F. Jones, . .			
53 Ethanan W. Jones,	19th July	19th July	20th July
54 Richard Ord,	30th July	30th July	31st July
55 James W. Robertson, .	1818	1818	1818.
56 William Fouquett, . .	16, Oct.	16, do.	17 do.
57 John Henry Irwin, . .			
58 John Fawcett, ...	1818	1818	1818
59 Vincent F. Kennett, .	15, Dec.	15, do.	16, do.
60 George P LeMessurier, .	181	1818	1818.
61 Edward Dumaresq, . .	29,	do. 29,	do. 30, do.

CADETS OF THE SEASON 1818.

G. K. E. Johnstone—Acting Cornet—Posted to the Cavalry.

	Date of Dep.	Ensign	Lieut.
1 Thomas Gidley, ...			
2 James Hardy, , ...	1819	1819	1819
3 Otheniel Gidley, . . .	3 Jan. 3,	Jan. 4,	Jan.
4 George W. Blachley, . .			
5 Sydney James Smith, .			
6 Bruce Seton, ...			
7 Charles R. Wright, . .			
8 James C. Peyton, . . .	1819	1819	1819
9 Patrick Sanderson, . . .	4, do.	4, do,	5, do.
10 James G. Lacelles, . . .			
11 William Reyugld, . . .			
12 Edward E, Willoughby,			
13 Augustus T. Bartlet, . .			
14 William W, Dowell,	8th Jan.	8th Jan.	9th Jan.

10th August 1819.

Mr. Joseph William Cumine having arrived on the 4th Instant, and produced the counter-part of his covenant as an Assistant Surgeon for this presidency, is accordingly admitted on the Establishment from the date of his arrival.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets for Infantry, having also arrived on the 4th Instant and produced certificates from the Secretary at the East India house of their appointments for the presidency, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensign—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

" Mr. Thomas G. Parr.
" George More.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Capt. Knight, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. from Bhandy.

DEPARTURES.—None.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The following account of the bridge of boats on the River Tigris at Bagdad, may be interesting to some of the numerous readers of your valuable paper, and lead to the discussion, how far such a mode of communication could be made available between Bombay and Colabah.

I remain Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. M.

Bombay, August 13th 1819.

" Bagdad is seated on both banks of the River Tigris, in Latitude 33° 20' North and Longitude 43° 51' East. The communication is by a bridge of boats from the one side, which is in Mesopotamia, to the other situated in Persia.

From the banks of the river on each side, and directly opposite to each other are built two immense walls, which project from the banks into the river which are 66 feet in length, by twenty eight in breadth. These walls serve as jetty heads, and are built of excellent and well burnt brick, so high as not to be overflowed when the water is at the highest.

The bridge consists of 35 boats, all of the same construction and dimension, the bows being sharp like the London wherries, the stern likewise bearing a near resemblance: their length is 34 feet 6 inches, and their breadth 14 feet 8 inches. The distance from the jetty heads to the first boat on each side is 8 feet 6 inches the space between each boat is 6 feet 4 inches which makes the River Tigris at Bagdad, to be, from bank to bank, 871 feet 4 inches. From one side of the river to the other two massy iron chains are extended: the iron bars with which the links are made, are as large as a man's wrist: the ends of these chains are fastened to the rings of two extremely large anchors, which are buried in the earth, two within the wall of the great Mosque on the persian side, the other two within the wall of a warehouse on the opposite side. Each of those chains pass over the bows of 29 of the boats, and are kept in their proper places by one of the links being placed over an ironbolt, which stands erect on the bow of each boat over these 29 boats, a stage is laid made of strong planks, gravelled over and with railing on each side nearly four feet high: the space between each railing is near 24 feet, which gives the breadth of the bridge. The other six boats of which the bridge is formed, are contrived so as to be moved when rafts or vessels pass down the river from Mosul (the ancient Nineveh) or up the river from Bussorah, or any other place, which is performed in this manner: from the jetty heads a stage is laid to the first boat which reaches across that boat: from this boat another is laid over the second and third boats, which reaches and is fastened to the stage on the fourth boat, as the stage over the first boat is fastened to that over the second on each side. When boats or large vessels want to pass, it is sufficient to loosen the first boat on that side where the vessel chuses to pass; the boat with the stage on it immediately swings off itself with the current, and is soon replaced: but when large rafts pass, the next two boats with the stages on them must likewise be let loose, which causes an impediment to the passage over the bridge for at least half an hour.

People who walk over the bridge ought to be very careful, as a great concourse of people on foot, as well as on horses, mules and asses, are continually passing and repassing; particularly early every morning, when many hundred boats come loaded with every kind of provision from the Mesopotamian to the persian side; and as in the middle of every boat timbers are placed across to secure and fasten the end of the planks together, which projecting above the gravel form so many ridges, and are the occasion of many falls. No loaded camel is permitted to pass over the bridge. A toll of one para (three farthings) is paid for the passage of every loaded horse or mule, and half a para for a loaded ass: but nothing by foot passengers or even by those on horseback, who go over the bridge, nor for any beasts which are not loaded,

For moving one boat only, on either side to let boats or large vessels pass, one piastre (2s.-6d.) is paid; for moving the three boats, three piastres. The bottoms of the boats are quite flat, drawing 6 inches water at the bow, and 4 at the stern.

There are always boats ready to supply the place of any of those which form the bridge, when they leak or want any kind of repair. They are placed in less than 10 minutes, without moving either nailing planks, or even the gravel on the bridge; it is effected in the following manner:—

The defective boat is loaded with stones sufficient to sink her so low as to prevent her from bearing any part of the bridge: at the same time the bolts in the bows, which are let into a link of each chain, are likewise loosened: the boat thus liberated, is moved in a minute, and the new boat (being previously loaded as the other was) is hauled up in her place: the loading is by means of many hands, quickly taken out, until she bears her proportion of the bridge, when the iron bolts are introduced into the links of the chain. I have seen three boats shifted in this manner, each of them in less than 10 minutes, which is mostly spent in loading the one so as to liberate it, and in unloading the other so as to supply exactly its place.

The current of water causes the bridge to have a great curve. The two chains on either side from the first boat over which they are placed, and from thence to the walls of the buildings which they pass through, are only visible for about 20 feet from each of the boats, and for

the same distance from the banks of the river; the remainder owing to their great weight and length without support, being under water, as all vessels of every size on this river are flat bottomed, they pass over the chains, without the least obstruction.

The water in the river is 8 months increasing, and only 4 decreasing, the depth of the water from the 7th to the 14th June, when at the highest was 46 feet 4 inches, and from the 30th Sept. to the 19th October it was, at the lowest 14 feet 6 inches deep. The current when greatest was at the rate of 7 miles, and when least 1½ miles.

When the water in the river is at the highest, the boats nearest the land are somewhat higher than the Jetty-heads, consequently there is an ascent in passing from them to the boats over the stages, in proportion as the water rises, and consequently a descent when the water falls, therefore, when the water has fallen so, that the gunwales of the nearest boats are about 4 feet lower than the top of the jetty-heads, the stages are then loosened from the jetties, and are hauled up higher, that is, to the westward; the 3 first boats and stage are higher in proportion, the end of the two first stages, which were before fastened to the jetty-heads are now laid down on the banks of the river, and fastened to an anchor on each side, which are placed about 40 feet to the westward of each jetty. These stages remain in this state till the water in the river rises again, so as to bring the stages within 4 feet from the top of the jetty-heads; at which time the stages are again moved, and fastened to the jetty-heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would willingly insert the letter of Mr. John Mortar, but are afraid it would not suit the taste of our Readers.

The letter of Boreas, has been sent repeatedly as directed.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 18th AUGUST, 1819.

The arrival of the Ann, Capt. Thatcher, on Saturday last from the Downs the 22d April, enlivened us not a little, & we were more agreeably surprised on Sunday by the appearance of the H. C. Chartered Ship York, from the Downs the 6th May.

The more prominent articles of intelligence brought by these Ships are the Birth of a young Duke of Cambridge and of a young Duchess of Clarence, who is since dead. The assasination of the celebrated Kotzebue, by a Student of Erlangen of the name of Sand to whose lot by the chance of the Die, it fell to perpetrate the horrid deed; in order to rid themselves of a man who had declaimed against the licentiousness which existed in the universities.

A Coinage of Crown pieces has been issued from the Mint to the Bank, which are to be put in immediate circulation at 5 Shillings each.

Mr. Grady, it is said means to bring his charge against Mr. Quin by way of Indictment before a Grand Jury.

In the House of Commons the termination of the Revenue quarter on the 5th of April, afforded ample room for discussion and we find the public prints full of it, & of debates regarding the resumption of Cash payments at the Bank.

The Catholic question was argued on the evening of the third of May, when Mr. Grattans motion for a Committee of the whole House to consider the state of the Laws relating to the Roman Catholics, was lost by a Majority of two only.

The Prince Regent has appointed Hardinge Giffard, Esq. to be Chief Justice and Richard Ottley, Esq. to be Puisne Justice of Ceylon.

The six new directors for the East India Company are.

Alexander Allen, Esq.	Hon. Hugh Lindsay,
Robert Campbell Esq.	John Morris, Esq.
Samuel Davis, Esq.	David Scott, Esq.

Campbell Majoribanks, Esq. is the Chairman and G. A. Robinson, Esq. *Deputy*.

The Bulletin of 2d May, states his Majesty's bodily health to be good, & he is generally in chearful spirits, but His Majesty's disorder is undiminished.

Commercial.—The Commercial accounts from England are by no means flattering yet we find hopes are entertained by the holders of Cotton of attaining higher prices, and in the begining of May the enquiries for India Cotton, both for home consumption & exportation were extensive, the prices of the best Toomil are however only stated at 10*d*. Coffee and Pepper, maintained fair prices.

France.—The debates in the Chamber of Deputies embrace objects of the greatest interest. and the project of law, respecting the Freedom of the Press, has drawn forth all the eloquence and talents of the nation. A letter from Paris of the 24th April. Says European diplomacy appears inclined to assemble again in Paris. Prince Metternich, on his return from Rome, will come to pass some time here; and the Minister of Russia, Capo d'Istria, will likewise visit Paris, in returning from Corfu. From Paris he will proceed to London, where he is charged by the Emperor with important negotiations. The Government of France has received this news within these few days. There is still a talk here of a change of ministry; and that Proteus of diplomacy, Prince Talleyrand, is again spoken of as minister, but no credit is attached to the report among sensible people. "Les Sieurs Lequesval and Pegall, accused, 1st, of being the authors or accomplices in a plot tending to overturn the established government by machinations framed on an understanding with the English Government against the Government of France; and, lastly, of making propositions to a foreign Government against their own country, which propositions were not accepted," have been tried at Vannes. The verdict of the jury was *not guilty* on the first point, but *guilty* on the two last charges. The public prosecutor demanded, that in consequence the accused should be condemned capitally, according to the dispositions of the penal code; but the counsel of the accused contended, that their case was an exception: they themselves had revealed the plot, and his *conclusions* were admitted by the Judges and the Court of Assize. The accused were therefore acquitted, but placed during a certain number of years under the surveillance of the high police of the State.

The arrival of the Albinia from the Cape of Good Hope, has put us in possession of many Items, of desirable information; and we have been gratified in learning, that the desultory war so long pending is likely soon to be at an end; by the disposition made for the maintenance of a connected line of Posts on the Frontier, to prevent the inroad of the Kaffers. A Fair is about to be established at Koekfontein on the borders of the Colony and we doubt not that this measure, will be one step towards leading them to more peaceable habits.

Among the donations which have been lately made to the Education Society, we cannot omit to notice a very liberal subscription (announced at the last meeting of the Committee) from several of the officers and men of H. M. 67th Regiment, amounting to about 700 rupees; at the same time a letter from Major Thatcher communicated an annual subscription of 200 rupees from the officers of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment. It is much to be wished that the example set by this battalion, and by the 1st of the 3d two years since, were followed by the service at large; and when it is considered that many children in the school are the orphans of officers, who from the circumstances of their birth are precluded from the benefit of the Military Fund, and who but for this benevolent Institution must otherwise have been abandoned to want and misery, it is not too much to hope that every Regiment in the service will come forward with a similar annual subscription. Both at Calcutta and Madras, we believe a certain sum is deducted monthly from the pay of every officer towards the Military Asylum.

From the Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The Barossa, passed through the Gulls the same day that the York, left the Downs.

The Barrosa, has on board the commander in chief, Sir Charles Colville, and family, and as this is the season for making good passages, her arrival may be daily looked for; as well as many other ships, mentioned in our former publication.

The Sarah, we understand touches at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Isle of France.

The Ann was 10 days at Madeira, and the Ship Orient for this port, sailed from that island the day before her. The Sarah, from Bristol for Bombay, was spoken with by the Ann off the Cape de Verd islands.

The Hannah, Heathorne from this port arrived off the Eddistone, 2d April and was in the London Docks 14th April.

The Briton, Brodie for Bombay passed Deal 7th April; & the Bombay Castle also for this port, left Liverpool the 6th April.

The Thomas Coutts, Scaleby Castle, Orwell, Lady Melville, Princess Amelia from China, Prince Regent and Rochester from Madras, and Marchioness of Ely from Bengal, were off Deal 4th May.

The Marquis of Hastings sailed the day before the York, for this port.

The H. C. Ships Duke of York, Prince Regent, Marquis of Ely, London, Canning and Marquis Huntly from China, and the Ships Waterloo, Charles Mills, and Lady Banks from Bengal, reached England early in May.

H. M. Ship Dauntless left the Cape a day or two before the Albinia.

The Upton Castle had also sailed about the end of April.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

Cape of Good hope and Bombay.

John Palmer ..... 393 Apr. 1.

Calcutta.

Albion .....500 Apr. 20.

Bambay.

Upton Castle .....600 Apr. 5.

The H. C. Cruizer Ariel will sail for Bussorah, about the 22d instant and will convey an overland packet.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 11th, Ship Albinia, (Free Trader) Thomas Lynn, from the Cape of Good Hope, July 2d.

14th, Ship Ann do. Thomas Thatcher, from London, April 22d.

15th, The H. C. Chartered Ship York, James Talbert, from London, May 2d.

Passengers per Ship Albinia.—Major Aitcheson and family, Capt. Stewart and family.

Ditto Ship Ann.—Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Gerrard, Miss Kensington, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Thatcher, P. Irvine Esq. Barrister Mr. Roberts, Mr. Kensington, Mr. Stalker, Mr. Deacon, Mr. Apthorp, Mr. Brydon, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Brown Cadets

Ditto Ship York.—James Laidlow Pitcairn, Cadet, John D'Arcy, Bombay Marine, Stackhouse. do. Edwards, do. (fell overboard and was drowned, on the 25th June), Wm. H. Jackson, Cadet Bombay Infantry, Thomas Stalker, do. Jas. Outram, do. Wm. S. Cooke Assist.-Surgeon, O. S. Lumley, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURE.—Ditto 16th, Ship Fatteh islam, Nacquadah Adam Adjee, to the Malabar Coast.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Loyalty, Hearn, for England.

Ship Governor Petrie, Brisley for Calcutta.

Ship Helen, Seton, for Coast and Bengal.

Ship Francis Warden, Stutely, for Bussorah.

Ship Ketch Mira, Whiteside, for Mauritius.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire, Chartered Ship York.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Helen, Glenelg, Angelica, Caron, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch, Cornwall Francis Warden, Samarang.

BENGAL.

Robarts, Jessy, Governor Petrie.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Westmoreland, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Ann.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

July 11th.—Brig Brothers, C. McNicol, from Madras 30th June.

Do. 12. Ship Bengal, G. Woodward, from Liverpool 3d March.

Do Ship Udny A. Pelly, from Muscat 14th June.

Off Calcutta.

July 11th.—The Brig Haldane.

Do. 12. The Mustapha.

Do. 13. The Windermere and Harleston.

Do. 14. The Brig Brothers.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two

Ship Flora W. G——, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Departures from Calcutta

July 11th.—Ship Lady Flora, F. Balston, to complete her loading for the Cape of Good Hope.

Do. 12 Danish Ship Hooghly, P. Johnson, for Penang Malacca and China.

Do. Ship Hercules, James Henderson, for the Coast of Chili.

Do. 14. Brig Jane, O. B. Williams, for Madras.

Do. 15. Ship Mary, W. Kneale, for Liverpool.

Do. 16. Cutter Frolic, J. Dupprey, for Batavia.

Do. 17. Dutch Brig Maria, F. W. Evers, for Antwerp.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 17TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The H. C. Ship Streatham, the Cambridge, and the out-ward bound Ship Theodosia and Hercules.

Passed down—The Brig Jane.

Kedgeree.

Remain.—The Lady Flora, Triumph, and Danish Ship Hooghly.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Waterloo and Atlas.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.] July 25, H. C. Ship Rose, M'Taggart, from Plymouth 4th April.

26th Ship Elizabeth, R. H. Gibson, from Penang 25th May.

27th Schooner Eliza, L. Guire, from Pondicherry 26th July.

DEPARTURES.] July 22. H. M. Ship Conway, for London.

24th Brig Dotterel, J Salter, for Coringa.

26th H. M. Ship Carron,—Furneaux, Esq on a Cruize.

27th Ship Lord Wellington, Wade, for Calcutta.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ARRIVALS.—1st May, Mulgrave Castle, English Ship Jas. Ralph, Master, from Bombay, 7th Feb. bound to London, cargo Cotton, &c.

Passengers.—Edw. Ironside, Esq. H. C. Service, Mrs. and Miss Ironside, Mrs. Eldridge, W. C——, Esq. H. C. Service, Mr. Wm. Olive and Mr. E. Tadman.

14th May, Traveller, Eng. Ship, Alex. Hutchinson, Master, from Bombay, 7th March, bound to London, cargo Cotton and Sundries.

Passengers—Mrs. Sealy and Family, Capt. More, H. C. Artillery Lieuts. Curtayne and Elman, and Assist.-Surgeon Price, H. M. 17th Lt. Dragoons, Lieut. Edwards, 47th Regt. and Aitchison, N. I.

7th June Eclipse, Eng. Ship, John Cogill, Master, from Bombay 27th March, bound to Liverpool.

Passengers—Lieut. Colonel Roome, H. C. S. Capt. Carnac, ditto, Mrs. Carnac and Child, Lieuts. Stone and Horton, and Qr. Master Hales H, M, 67th Regt. Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Morrison, and 2 Children, and Mr. Henry Atkinson,

Ditto, ditto, Neptune, Eng Ship, Rt. Carns, Master from Madras 15th March, bound to London,

8th ditto, H. M. Sloop, Nautilus, Captain J. F. Chapman, from Portsmouth 2d April, bound to this Place and St. Helena.

Ditto, ditto, H. M. Ship, Phaeton, Captain W. H. Dillon, from Bengal 30th March, and Madras 17th April, bound to this Bay to refit.

20th June, Ditto, H. M. Ship Malabar, Capt. J. Clavell, from Bombay 5th April.

Passengers, Dr. Robson, Ceylon Medical Staff. Capt. Brown, 17th Reght. (died on the Passage,) Master King, and two Female Servants of the late Lady King, Master O'Connell, Son of Col. O'Connell, 73 Regt.

Ditto, ditto, Ship Brilliant, B. Fenn, Master, from Calcutta 2d April, bound to London.

21th June. Brothers, Eng. Ship Ralph Stamp, from Batavia 18th April bound to London.

24th ditto, Ajax, Eng. Ship, Wm. Clark. Master, from Madras 11th April.

Passengers, Mrs, Ross, Mrs. Babington, B. G. Babington, Esq. and B. Harrison, Esq. Madras Civil Service, Capts. Erving and Murray, Madras N. I. Misses M. Lever and E. M. de Havillands and Master B. Babington.

23d June Ship East Indian, Richard Hogg, Master, from Calcutta 21st March, bound to London.

SAILED.]—7th May, Mulgrave Castle, Eng. Ship J. Ralph, Master, bound to London, &c. from Bombay.

18 May. Traveller, ditto Ship, A. Hutchison Master, bound to London.

17th June Eclipse. Eng. Ship, John Cogil, Master, bound to Liverpool, cargo Sundries.

17th ditto, Wellington, Eng. Ship, G. Maxwell, Master bound to Gibraltar.

Ditto, ditto, Neptune, Eng. Ship, R. Carns, Master, bound to London.

23d, June, Brothers, Eng. Ship, R. Stamp, bound to London, from Batavia,

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Broach, on the afternoon of Tuesday the 3d of August, the Lady of Major H. W. Sealy of the Artillery, of a Son.

At Tellicherry, on the 24th July, the Lady of Thomas Harvey Baber, Esq. Judge of the Court of Circuit and Appeals Western Division, of a Son.

[redacted]

DEATHS.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that we announce the death (in England,) of two distinguished Members of our Society—one of whom had retired to enjoy a handsome fortune—the other, with an intention of again returning to India; the first alluded to, Mr. George Browne, some time in Council, and acting Governor of Bombay, at the age of 45 years—the other is Colonel Francis Warden, a Gentleman, whose amiable demeanour, and disposition had endeared him to a large circle of friends, who now deplore his loss.

[redacted]

On the 15th instant Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Gordon Hall, aged 19 months and 9 days.

In the Camp at Mulligeum Lieut. Wm. Jones of H. M. 67th Regiment, aged 26 years; and on 29th July Lieut. W. H. Green of H. M. 67th Regiment, aged 27 years.

At Poonah on the——instant, Capt. John Lewis, 2d—4th Brig. Major P. A. H., and on the—instant Lieutenant Thomas Baird 2d—5th.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 14th instant M. A. Aganoor Esq. the third son of A. S. Aganoor, of Bombay, to Miss Mary Sarkies the third daughter of the late Johannes Sarkies, Esq.

On the 17th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. John Hawtayne, Mr. Robert Alexander to Miss Dorinda Anna Rutledge, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Rutledge Bengal Establishment

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

At Ghazeepore on the 21st ultimo, Mr. H. Healy to Mrs. Mary Anne Morris.

BIRTHS.—Yesterday, the Lady of Richerd Chichel. Plowden Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 2d instant the Lady of Capt. John White, of Chittagong, of a Daughter.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of Capt. Robert Allen, of a Daughter.

On the 12th instant. Mrs. J. M. Robins, of a Son.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. C. Cornelius, Jun. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Shawgunge, Juanpore, on the 2d instant. the Infant Son of Robert Davis, Esq. aged 7 years and 11 months.

At Dacca, on the 31 instant, in the 44th year of his age, Jacob [illegible], Esq. an old resident of that place, but formerly of Rungpore—deeply lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, to whom he had endeared himself by the tenderest affection and warmest friendship.

On the 6th instant, Mr. Robert Bruce, aged 20 years.

At his residence in the Bow Bazar, on the 8th inst. Charles Lambert Esq. aged 25 years.

At the Upper Orphan School at Kidderpore on the 11th instant, Miss Elizabeth Pigot aged 24 years.

On the same date, Donald Richard, the Infant Son of Mr. R. F. Crow, aged 15 months.

On the 14th instant, Capt. Robert Rayner Young, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department; aged 31 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.] On Wednesday, the 14th instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend W. A. Keating, Charles Maitland Bushby, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Mary Catherine, eldest Daughter of the late Colonel Andrew M'Cally, of the Madras Establishment.

On the 15th instant, at the Black town Chapel, Mr. William Childs, Merchant, of the Firm of Laird, Maggs and Childs, to Miss Mary Jane Erikine.

BIRTHS.] On the 16th instant The Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Macgreger Murray, of a Son.

On Saturday the 17th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, C. B. Quarter Master General of the Army, of a Son.

At Wallajahbad, on the 20th instant, the Lady of George Anderson, Esq. Surgeon, of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 24th of March, the Lady of Lieutenant R. King, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.] At Bellorum, near Secundrabad, on the 25th June, from an attack of the Spasmodic Cholera, J. W. M'Cosh, Esq. Asst. Surgeon serving with the Russell Brigade. He was much beloved by all those who knew him, for the many good qualities he possessed.

At Cannanore, on the 5th Inst. Lieut. and Adjutant Mansell of 19th Regt. N. I.

At Pursewauk, on Sunday the 18th instant, Mr. John Frederick Zescherpel, a Conductor of Ordnance of the Madras Establishment, aged 52 years, nearly 29 of which were actively and zealously spent in India, in the service of the Honorable Company.

On Monday, the 26th instant, in Child bed, Mrs. Elizabeth Wouterz, wife of Mr. John Henry Wouterz,—leaving a disconsolate Husband, 3 Children and a circle of relation, friends and acquaintances to lament her irreparable loss.

EUROPE.

APRIL.

MARRIAGES.—Last week, Lord Stewart, to Lady Vane Tempest: the ceremony took place at Lady Antrim's, at ten o'clock; the bride was given away by the Duke of Wellington. At Rochester, Lieut.-col. W. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, to Martha, Matilda, second daughter of the late Howland Roberts Esq. Mr. S. Lowdell to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. G. Grantham, of Lewes, Sussex. J. Wood, Esq. of Markham-house, near Tuxford, to Mary, daughter of Robt. Gravenor, Esq. of Ollerton hall, Notts. Mr. James Cleal, of Poland-street, Oxford-street, to Miss E. S. Walter of Black Lion-street Brighton. Mr. J. Young, of the Stock Exchange, to Maria second daughter of Mr. Thomas Eddison, of Romford, Essex. Mr. Thos. Newbury, of Fleet-street, to Miss Savary, of Croydon. Mr. W. Hobbs, of Park Farm, near Kempsey, Worcester, to Anne, third daughter of Mr. Askell, of Woolstone, near Cheltenham. At Exmouth, William Hickey, Esq. to Frances Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Windsor House, Cornwall. Major Charles Pratt, eldest son of Lieut. General Pratt, of Stonevale, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Abraham Bradley King, Esq. of Bloomsbury, county Dublin. The Rev. John Burnside, rector of Plumtree, Nottinghamshire, to Henrietta Anne Julia, daughter of William Thompson, Esq. of Kilham Yorkshire. At Belgrave, Leicestershire, Sir C. Payne, bart. to Miss Richardson. At Waldon, Hertfordshire, the Rev. Charles Fox Winnington, fourth son of the late Sir Edward W., of Stanford Court, Worchestershire, to Arabella Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Preston Heysham, Esq. of Stagenhoe Park, Herdfordshire. Mr. Thomas Francis Steward, of Great Dean's yard, to Elenor, seventh daughter of Mr. Richard Wilford, of Dean-street, Westminster. Capt. Lamy, of the Bombay Infantry, to Augusta, daughter of C. Gray, Esq. of Stratton-on-the-Foss, Somerset. At St. George's, Charles Ridge, Esq. of Chichester, to Anne Letitia, second daughter of Thomas Cartwright, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street. At Bourdeaux, Jarratt Smith, Esq. Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Violet, of Stonehouse. At Inverness, Lieut.-Colonel Ross, of the 4th Irish dragoon guards, to Caroline, only child of the late Eneas Macbean, Esq. of Tomatin, and Island of St. Thomas. Mr. H. Fidler to Mary, youngest daughter of John Fulbrook, Esq. both of Peckham. Ralph Ricardo, Esq of Chinkford Hatch, Essex, to Miss Lobb, of Southampton. At Mary-le-bone, Y. Burgess, Esq. of Welbeck-street to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of Joseph Mee, Esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square. Capt. St. Clair, of the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Farhill, Esq. Gustavus, son of G. A. Smith, Esq. of Highbury Grove, to Jane, third daughter of Joseph Travers, Esq. of Highbury Grove, Islington. On the 13th ult. in St. Andrew's, Holborn, by the Rev. W. B Colderwood, Mr. Alexander Maclean, Esq of Orange Hill, Clarendon, Jamaica, to Miss Baillie, eldest daughter of Mackenzie baillie, Esq. of the county of Edinburgh. On the 29th ult., at Aust, in Glocestershire, Mr. W. H. Woollett, second son of Mr. Woollett, of Gould-square, London, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. M. Dobbs, of Bishkency, in the same county. On the 26th ult., at St. Gile's, Cripplegate, by the Rev. William Holmes, sub-Dean, Royal Chapel, Mr. Thomas Chams, of Jewin-street, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Stephen Mathewman, of Colchester. On Saturday last, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. I. Carr, Robert Mayler, Esq. of Brighton, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Brummell, Esq., of the Treasury. On Saturday, the 1st of May, at Burnham, Bucks, by the Rev. Henry Raikes, Mr. Amos Drew, of Bermondsey, Surrey, to Jane, second daughter of Wm. Langton, Esq., of Cippenham-house.

BIRTHS.—*Of Sons*. The Ladies of Mark Milbank, Esq. in Lowes Grovenor-street;—of Capt. Forbes, R. N., at Bishop's-gate, Englefield Green; of W. Thomas, Esq. in Arundel-street;—of J. H. Waddington, Esq. at City-hill;—of John Guise, Esq. of Upper Baker-street;—*The Duchess of Leinster*: the infant being the heir of the house of Leinster, takes the name of the Marquis of Kildare;—of F. M. Ommanney, Esq. P. M. in Norfolk-street. On the 28th ult. the laday of Clement Swetenham, Esq., of Somerford-booth, Cheshire. On Sunday, the 2d instant, at Lambeth-terrace, the lady of John Begbie, Esq., On the 30th April, in Merrion-street, Dublin, Lady Cloncurry.

Of Daughters: The Ladies of Capt. Langalow, late of the Bengal Army, her fourth child: the eldest is a native of Africa; the second of Asia; the third of America; and the fourth of course, of Europe; and all born within the last four years and a half;—of C. Milford, Esq. in Clifford-street; of S. Cartwright, Esq. of Bedford-place. On the 18th ult., at Marseilles, Madame de Loppinot, née Veuce, the lady of Monsieur the Chevalier Charles Amable de Loppinot, of her first child. On the 25th ult., in Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, the lady of Henry Petre, Esq., of which survived only a few minutes. On the 30th of April, the lady of Capt. Hutchinson, of the Hon. Company's chartered ship *Barrosa*.

DEATHS.—At Hastings, aged 76, Col. Herries, commandant of the City Light Horse Volunteers. At Paris, aged 67, Charles Lord Dormer, Baron of Wenge, in the county of Bucks. At Ugbrooke Park, Devon, aged 23 Charlotte, wife of the Hon. C. Langdale, of Haughton, Yorkshire, third daughter of Lord Clifford. In Euston-square, aged 77, John Horsley, Esq. late of High Beach, Essex. At Botley's Park, Surrey, Emily, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey. At Rome, after a short illness, Baron de Ompteda, Hanoverian Envoy to the Holy See. At Brighton, Wm. Throckmorton, Esq. Aged 68, J. Lane Colville, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster. Frances, the wife of Mr. George Reynell, of Chancery-lane. Lately. Lieut.-Colonel Colclough Arnett, Esq. of the 35th foot. At Ashton-hall, near Lancaster, aged 58, Mr. Geo. Wormack. Richard Barry, Esq. of Westhourne-terrace, Paddington. In Devoushire-place, John Weir, Esq. late director-general of the Army Medical Department. Aged four years, Sophia Maria, the youngest daughtor of Mr. Geo. Reynell, of Chancery-lane. Aged 51, Mr. Wm. Griffith, of St. Martin's-lane. In Great Ormond-street, aged 17, Anna Maria, fourth daughter of Sir Digby Mackworth. At Gloucester-house, Newington, Surry, aged 81, Rachael, relict of the late Dr. Hooper. Aged 64, Mr. Wm. East, Woburn, Bucks. Aged 79, Mrs. Cooke, of Green-st. Governor-square. At Hampton Court, Henry William, only son of Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly. At Clifton, Wm. Ogle, Esq. of Causey Park, Northumberland. At Woolwich, Lieut. Thos. Pritchard, of the Royal Artillery, Aged 33, Thomas, eldest son of T. Lane, Esq. of the Grange, Leyton, Essex. On board the Marquis of Huntley, off Canton, Mr. Edward Felix Neil, midshipman aged 17, only son of E. F. Neil, Esq. of Prince's-street, Hanover-square. On Wednesday last, after a short illness, at his house at Wells next the Sea, where his memory will be long and deservedly leverenced, John Hill, Esq. of Gressen-hall, in the county of Norfolk, in the 62d year of his age. On Thursday, the 29th ult., in Gower-street, Bedford-square, Richard James, the son of Walker Skirrow, Esq., aged 4 months. On Friday last, the 30th of April, in the 70th year of his age, John Puckle, Esq., of Camberwell-green. On the 30th ult., at Cheltenham, aged 11 years, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. Ryland, of Savage-gardens. On Sunday, the 25th of last month, in the 94th year of her age, Mary Lynch, of Gosport. Suddenly in Queen-street, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 19th of April, universally and most deeply lamented, the Lady of John Hutcheson Fergusson, Esq., of Trodhraigue, in the county of Ayr, eldest daughter of John Petrie, Esq., formerly of Gattou-park, Surrey, and niece of the late Wm. Petrie, Esq., Governor of Prince of Wales's-island. On Saturday, the 1st inst., at his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 43, George Brown, Esq. late a Member of Covernment at Bombay. Yesterday, in Red Lion-square, Dr. Philip Werner, late of Gibraltar.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, July 17th 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
0 10	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*	0 10

Calcutta July 15.

The diminished exportation of cotton to China, during the present year from Bengal, exhibits a very marked contrast to the experience of the three immediately preceding. During the year 1816, no fewer than thirty vessels sailed from Calcutta for China, cotton loaded, and measuring 16,314 tons. In 1817, thirty four ships, British and foreign, proceeded with the same cargo to Canton, measuring also 17,908 tons. In 1818, the China trade from the port employed thirty-two vessels, giving an amount of 17,758 tons; while in the present year, since its commencement to the 30th June, only ten vessels have been destined for China, measuring altogether but 4,008 tons, and it does not appear likely that any more will follow before its termination. The price of this staple is indeed so exorbitantly high, that none but ruinous prospects can be entertained on sending it to the China market, and, although its exportation generally has of late dwindled almost to nothing, the holders persevere in keeping up its price.

Madras.

July 29,

The homeward-bound Ship *Heroine*, Captain Garrick, is expected to sail in prosecution of her voyage on Sunday.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Skinner; Mr, Hooper, Civil Service; Captain Mayers, Lieut. Rebley, Lieut. Langford; Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Steward.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Rose*, brought between three and four hundred letters.

H. M. Ship *Conway* sailed for England early on Thursday last, the Mails having been closed the proceding afternoon. The *Conway* we understand, calls at Trincomalie for the Admiral's Despatches.

The H. C. Ship *Minerva* is expected to sail for Bengal on Sunday.

The H. C.'s Ships *Atlas* and *Streatham* had not reached Bengal River on the 10th instant.

English Extracts.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Bank Stock 25 1/4 250 1/2	India Bounds...26 28 pr.
3 per Ct. Red. 71 3/8 3/4 1/4	Old Ann. 71
3 per Ct. Cons. 72 1/8 72 1/8	Ex. Bills, 2. . 7 10 pr.
3 1/2 per Cent. 80 3/4 1/4	Ditto, Com. . . . 28 dis.
4 per Cents. . . 90 1/8 90	Lottery Tickets 19l. 18s.
5 per Ct. N. Ann.. 105 1/4 104 7/8 105	Cons. for Ac... 72 1/8 71 7/8 72 1/8
B. L. Ann.... 18 3/4 13-16	

LONDON,

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1819.

A great number of Petitions, some for and some against the Catholic Claims, were presented last night in the House of Commons; Several Members among those who presented the latter, regretted the duty imposed upon them, and acknowledged that they differed in opiniou from the Petitioners.

Last night General Hart, in pursuance of his notice, moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the operation of the law inflicting fines on townlands in Ireland, on which stills, made use of for the purpose of illicit distillation, were discovered. A long debate ensued—which ended in the motion being agreed to, without a division.

Hamburgh Papers to the 24th April arrived last night. Mr. Standford, Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, had arrived at Hanover on the 19th, to perform the ceremony of baptizing the young Prince, the son of the Duke of Cambridge.—Mr. James, the British Consul-General in the Ports of the Black Sea, died lately.

We have received Paris Papers of Tuesday. In the Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 26th, M. Savoye-Rollin read the Report of the third *projet de loi* relative to the Daily Papers, which concluded by recommending its adoption with some amendments. Of these amendments the principal are, that which proposes the reduction of the security required of the Journals, from 10,000 fr. *rentes*, to 5,000 fr.; and the security of 5,000 fr. required of semi-periodical publications to 2,500 fr.; and that which makes the *maximum* of fine and imprisonment 1,200 fr. and six months, instead of 3,000 fr. and twelve months. The Chamber then proceeded to the further discussion of the remaining articles of the second *projet*, and proceeded as far as to the 15th, when the debate was adjourned.

Our readers may probably remember the case of the young Hungarian Count, *Samel Beleznay*, who some time since was convicted and sentenced to be executed for the murder of his father. The friends and relatives of the parricide petitioned the Emperor of Austria to spare his life, but the Emperor has issued orders to the tribunals to execute the sentence, without paying any regard to the previous rank of the criminal.

The French Five per Cents, are 66 f. 25 e.—Bank Actions 1,5 10 f.

A Notice was stuck up at the Stock Exchange on Thursday to the following effect:—

Messrs. Baring, Brothers and Co, and Mr, Angerstein, having declined as Bidders for the expected Loan, the List will be conducted by Messrs Reid, Serving and Co, and Sir John Jackson and Co, and George Ward, Esq.: Messrs Elliots, Tucker and Barnett, and Messrs Trower and Battye.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DUTCH MAIL.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 24.

SECOND CHAMBER OF THE STATES GENERAL APRIL 24.

After adoption of the general laws respecting the Customs and Excise, a beginning was made in the sitting of the Second Chamber of the States General of this day with the discussion of the particular laws. Those upon the Order of the Day were the five projets of laws respecting the duties upon salt, soap and potashes, turf, coals, and the tonnage duty. These five laws were comprised in one general Report, presented by the Central Section in the last sitting.

His Excellency the Director General of the Customs and Excise was present to-day, to explain the reasons of the various laws proposed, and to defend them. After a long and pretty animated discussion, all the free laws were put to the vote, each separately, and all passed. The Assembly adjourned till Tuesday next, when it will have before it the projects of laws relative to the duties on wines, distilled liqours, beer, and vinegar.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Monday afternoon, at the time the Duke of York was in attendance upon the King, at Windsor, as his Royal Highness was in the act of opening the door of a room in Windsor Castle, to enter it, one of his spurs caught the loop at the bottom of his pantaloons or trowsers, which caused him to fall, when he unfortunately broke his right arm. An alarm was spread through the Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester the Princess Augusta, the Princess Sophia, the members of the Duke's council in attendance on the King, and several others hastened to the spot to ascertain the extent of the accident; when it being ascertained by the medical gentlemen that the arm of his Royal Highness was broken, a messenger was sent to procure a surgeon with all possible speed, and Mr. O' Reilly, of Windsor, was soon after in attendance upon his Royal Highness to set the fractured limb, which being accomplished, his Royal Highness felt himself as comfortable as could be expected. His Royal Highness dined very heartily. An express was sent off to Oatlands to inform the Duchess of the accident. Another express was sent off to the Prince Regent in London, which did not arrive till half past eleven o'clock in consequnce of which Mr. Macgregor, his Royal Highness's surgeon, lost no time in leaving London to attend his Royal Highness. He left his house in Golden-square, and was in a post chaise to proceed to Windsor soon after twelve.

Tuesday morning Mr. M. issued the following bulletin:

"Windsor Castle, April 13, 1819.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York has, by a fall about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, broken the bone of his right arm, about three inches above the elbow joint. The fracture was set very soon after the accident by Mr. O' Reilly, of Windsor. His Royal Highness has passed a quiet night, and is this morning free from fever, and doing in all respects as well as under the circumstances can be expected.

" " P. MACGREGOR."

"Windsor Castle, April 15.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York has passed a very good night, and is going on favourably this morning."

Yestereay the following bulletin was issued:—

"WINDSOR-CASTLE, 'MAY 1.—His Majesty's bodily health continues to be good, and he is generally in cheerful spirits; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished."

Yesterday evening, at half-past five o'clock, the Duke of York arrrived at York-house, St. James's, from Windsor, the first time since his accident.

On Saturday the Chancellor of the Exchequer visited the Persian Ambassador, at his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency rises every morning at six, and goes down stairs to bathe in a common bath, hired from a tin-shop. Yesterday he rode in the Park about half-past three o'clock. He was attended by his Mahmander; Mr. Morier; Sir Gore Ousley; and his Secretary, Mr. Willock. His Excellency appeared to enjoy the exercise, and displayed an elegant person and good horsemanship to much advantage. His dress was magnificent, entirely of the finest Cashmere shawl; the trappings of his horse studded with diamonds, with a gold chain of considerable value. His gray, a beautiful Arab of large size, said to be the favourite charger of the Shah, a present to the Prince Regent, as a mark of his peculiar esteem.

DISCOVERY.

The equipment of the *Hecla* and *Griper* being completed for discoveries in Baffin's bay, and the alterations being finished in the latter vessel, Viscount Melville, accompanied by the Board of Admiralty, proceeded on Friday afternoon to inspect them. On the arrival of his Lordship at Deptford, he was received by Commissioner Cunningham, at the Dockyard accompanied by some of the members of the Navy Board, and directly went on board the *Hecla*, where his Lordship, &c. were received by Lieutenant Parry, who has the command of the expedition, with the accustomed honours. Every part was minutely inspected: as also the accomodations for the officers, and for birthing the crew. The same ceremony took place on board the *Griper*, Lieutenant Liddon. Lord Melville, and the gentlemen who accompanied him, expressed their approbation of the whole, and in the evening they returned to town. The vessels drop down immediately to Long-reach, below Woolwich, where they will take on board their guns and ammunition; and then to the Nore, for the crews to receive their wages; after which they will proceed on their voyage, stopping at the Orkney Islands for some small supplies.

The Gentlemen of the Russia Company, and others interested in the trade to Petersburgh, in pursuance of notice, have waited on the Commissioners of the Navy with terms for the supply of a considerable quantity of hemp. The Commissioners, we understand, have contracted

for 3,000 tons, consisting of Riga hemp, at 48*l.* per ton, and Petersburgh clean hemp at 44*l.* per ton.

An important mercantile failure has taken place at Hamburgh; the very eminent house of Schwartz and Rettick. Their debts are said to exceed two millions of mares banco, equivalent to 180,000*l.* sterling. The stoppage occurred after the regular mail had left Hamburgh, and the intelligence was sent by an express, which over took the mail at Cuxhaven.

[*The Times.—May 3.*

THE MARKETS.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 4.

COTTON.—There was an extensive inquiry for Bengals last week both on speculation and for export; very few were, however, offered at market, even at the advance of ¼d. per. lb.; the purchases were 2000 bales fair common to good 5¼d. to 6¼d.; 650 Surats were sold, fair Toomel 7¼d, good 8d to 9d., and ordinary to fair 6d. to 7d.; the other sales were inconsiderable parcels of very ordinary Pernams 16¼d.; good fair Demerara 15¼d. and selected Boweds 14d.; the whole purchases were in bond.

"LIVERPOOL, MAY 1.—There has been during the whole of the week a good demand for Cotton, both for home consumption and exportation, particularly for Boweds, the middle qualities of which may be considered a shade higher; prices in general remain without any material alteration.

One of the Paris papers of Wednesday last mentions, on the authority of letters received from Italy, that a conspiracy had been formed in Mantua, to administer poison to the Emperor of Austria, who is at present in that country, and that the plot was discovered but half an hour before the time appointed for carrying it into execution. Several of the society, called Carbonari, who are very numerous in the Austrian States of Italy, and against whom the Court of Vienna some time since determined to enforce very severe measures, are said to have been arrested as being implicated in this conspiracy.

In the French Chamber of Deputies a doubt was started by the committee appointed to examine the qualifications of M. Benjamin Constant to be admitted a member of the Chamber, for the sole purpose, as it would appear, of enjoying the pleasure of removing it. M. Constant, it is stated, was born at Lausanne. How then, ask the committee, shall he be considered entitled to the privileges of a Frenchman? But, reply the committee, M. Constant is descended from a family exiled in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Now by a decree of the Constituent Assembly of September, 1790, the descendants of such families are permitted, on certain conditions, to resume the rights of Frenchmen. The father of M. Constant fulfilled these conditions—*ergo*, M. Constant is entitled to the privileges of a Frenchman. No objection being made to this conclusion, M. Constant was admitted to take his seat as a Deputy.

The French Five per Cents. were on Tuesday —66 f. 90 c. Bank Stock), 530 f.

Yesterday the Duke of York held a meeting of his Council, which was attended by most of the members appointed by the Act of Parliament—we believe all but two—upon the state of the King. The meeting was involved in much mystery, as it was unexpected; nothing, transpired, however, as to any direct change in the state of the King. After the breaking up of the Council, the Duke of York waited upon the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

On Thursday order were issued by the Lord Steward for the Royal Sovereign yacht to be prepared, with all speed, to bring the Duke & Duchess of Kent to England. *April 11th.*

LONDON MAY FASHIONS.

From "Ackermann's Repository of Arts, Fashions," &c.

MORNING DRESS.

A round dress composed of jaconot muslin; the skirt is full, and trimmed at the bottom with a piece of muslin drawn into six easings with pink ribbon; a row of buttons is placed above them, and it is surmounted by three easings to correspond. The body is high; there is a small collar, which is eased, and a pelerine is affixed to it, of a pretty and novel description; it is double: the lower is rounded, trimmed with two rows of easings, and edged with narrow lace; the upper part is pointed, and trimmed to correspond. The back is plain, and fastens behind; a low front is attached to the high one: the former is disposed in small plaits across, is laced up before with cord and buttons, and is trimmed with a single row of easing and narrow lace. Long loose sleeve, finished with easings to correspond; there are four in number. Head-dress, the Parsian mob. The cap has very small ears, and does not come quite close under the chin, where it ties with pink ribbon; it is ornamented with a garland of exotids. The hair is dressed in light ringlets on the forehead. Rose-coloured slippers, and Limerick gloves.

WALKING DRESS.

A jaconot muslin spencoat, ornamented round the bottom with four rows of muslin trimming, composed of narrow welts finished with edging. Over this is an open robe, with a plain high body; the robe is worked all round in a very rich and elegant pattern. Long loose sleeves worked at bottom; as is also the collar, to correspond. The spencer worn with this dress is composed of green *gros de Naples*: it is made to fit the shape exactly; the bust is displayed to advantage by a small low plaited front attached to the high one; the former fastens before with an ornamental clasp: plain back, of a moderate breadth; the collar, epaulettes, and cuffs are richly braided, and the edges of each finished by a light chain of braiding. Head-dress, a hat composed of cork, cut in a new manner; it is intermixed with green satin, and lined with the same material: the crown is of a moderate size; the brim is rather large, and of the same width all round; it is ornamented with a beautiful plume of feathers, to correspond in colour with the cork. a small *cornette*, with a double border of pointed face, is worn underneath. Limerick gloves, and green shoes.

The following witticism was sported in the Dublin Theatre on the occasion of Miss Byrne's theatrical warfare, A bill, and a copy of an express, with which a carrier pigeon was charged, from England; the pigeon flew with it from the pigeon-holes (the slips) to the stage. It was as follows:—

"From London I came, like the wind I have fled,
To beg you'll agree with Miss Byrne;
For the people and Managers there are in dread
That your quarrel may cause her return.
"TOM PIGEON."

Sir Edward Knatchbull took leave of the Bench and Bar, at the late Quarter Sessions for the Eastern Division of the county of Kent, at which the worthy Baronet has filled the Chair for some years past, and is succeeded by his son, Edward Knatchbull, Esq.

VELOCITY is the fashionable mania of the present day. We walk with a "velocipede," are whirled along in a "light post coach," or run into a fortune "in five minutes" by a successful speculation, in purchasing Two Prizes of 20,000*l.* which must be drawn in that short space of time on the 11th May. The present Lottery contains Four Prizes of 20,000*l.* now on sale at Carroll's Offices, 19, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-street; who Sold, in the Last Lottery, No. 706, a Prize of 20,000 Guineas, No. 2,226, a Prize of 2,000*l.* and others of 1,000*l.* 500*l.* &c. making a larger Amount of Capital Prizes than was Sold by any other Office-keeper.

MARKETS.

MAY 1ST.

[From "*The London New Price Current,*"]

COTTON.—The demand for Bengal and Surat Cotton continues very considerable, but few parcels offer at the present reduced prices. the purchases since our last consist of 150 Pernams, 20d. a 20¼d.; 26 Demerara, 10¾d.; 10 Boweds, 15d.; 700 Surats 6d. a 7¼d. in bound; 500 Bengals, 5d. a 6¾d.

COFFEE.—The accounts from Holland and from Flanders are favourable; considerable business was doing at an advancing currency; this improvement has, however, little or no effect on the London market; yesterdy a considerable public sale was brought forward, consisting of 175 casks 186 bags; there were, however, no offers, as the greater proportion of the Coffee was taken in 3s a 5s. above what is at present considered the market prices; the request, by private contract continues also very limited.

SUGAR—There is more business doing this week in Muscovades; the prices are little varied: Pan Sugars, 65s. a 68.; fine descriptions continue scarce, and rate high in proportion to the other qualities; it is probable that a reduction of 2s. will take place in the duty after the 5th proximo.

The refiners have evinced greater earnestness this week in effecting sales, the prices have given way and the demand in consequence has been considerable; the purchases are chiefly Lumps, 92s. a 95s.; ordinary crushed Sugar, 52s. Molasses are in steady request, and the prices little varied.

SPAIN.

The following extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, March 29, is more explicit than any recently received from that quarter concerning the expeditions, and is believed to present a correct view of the sources whence the funds are to be supplied for fitting them out, together with their numerical strength, and a probable anticipation of the objects to be effected by them. The writer is, however, erroneous in supposing that the United States have entered into any stipulation concerning the independence of Buenos-Ayres. The American treaty for receiving the Florida, which has been laid before the Senate, is wholly silent on the subject; and their treaties, by the constitution, never contain any secret articles:—

"The naval force which is to be sent to the South Seas is to be doubled, and it is therefore to consist of 2 line of battle ships and 2 frigates, which are to carry as many troops as possible, and to sail as soon as they can be got ready. 20,000 men are to be embarked in the transports, as well those belonging to the Peninsula, as those already arrived or still expected from England and France. They are destined for the river Plate, to occupy Monte Video, and attack Buenos-Ayres in conjunction with the Portuguese, if that can be brought about; and for which Olivenza and its territory, occupied in 1803, is to be restored to them. The cession of the Floridas will not bring any money into the public treasury, because the 5,000,000 of dollars are to be paid to the creditors of Spain in the United States; the principal advantage which Spain obtains by this cession is the engagement on this part of the United States not to acknowledge or to favour the independence of Buenos-Ayres. The funds for fitting out the the expeditions are, in the first place, the fifteen millions of francs which France has paid to the Spanish Government, for the purpose of dividing among the Spanish subjects who have claims on France, and which the King keeps under the denomination of a forced loan recognizing the respective individuals as creditors of the State. In the second place, it is expected to obtain the whole or part of the twenty millions of francs which France is to pay to Spain as her share in the contribution imposed by the Allied Powers in 1815. This money is deposited; but France refuses to deliver it up until Spain shall have paid the French subjects who have suffered by seizures and confiscations of their property in Spain during the war; King Ferdinand has promised to pay, but has not yet done it, there being no money in the treasury. In the third place, we rely principally on the funds of this Board of merchants, who have taken charge of the whole management of the expeditions, on condition of their having the absolute control of every thing, without any interference on the part of the Ministry of War; this has been granted through necessity, and for their remuneration, 3 per cent. on the whole produce of this custom-house has been assigned to them. We hope that these combined resources will furnish us with the means for despatching all the expeditions."

From a pamphlet just published by Mr. C. A. Elton, in answer to Mr. C. H. Walker, it appears that it is intended to propose Colonel Baillie as a candidate for the representation of Bristol, at the termination of the period for which one of the Members *has purchased his seat.—Bath paper.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Gibraltar. Probably the affair is exaggerated:—

"GIBRALTAR, APRIL 1.

"There have been no less than three duels this day between the Officers of the 64th regiment, and the Officers of the American sloop of war *Erie*, According to report, two of the Officer belonging to the United States, are dead, and one of the Officers of the 64th is severely, but not dangerously, wounded. The dispute arose between the Purser of the United States frigate, which has since sailed, and a Lieutenant of the 64th regiment. The Officers of the 64th were put under arrest by the Commander in Chief, and when challenged by their opponents, stated this circumstance.

MONUMENT TO ROBERT BURNS.—A meeting was held on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Duke of Athol in the chair, for the purpose of entering into a subscription for the erection of a monument to the memory of Robert Burns, the celebrated Scotch poet. The chairman having shortly stated his hearty concurrence in the object of the meeting, Forbes Mitchell, Esq. read a printed document, which stated that a subscription had been entered into some years ago by some gentlemen at Bombay, for the purpose above-mentioned; and that the committee had, on application to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, obtained the grant of a piece of ground for the purpose, eligibly situated on the side of the Calton-hill, and near the splendid new approach to that city Mr. Mitchell then read over a list of the original subscribers in India, as well as of the more recent ones in this country, from which it appeared that a considerable sum has been already collected. Several resolutions were then put and carried, the substance of which was, that committees were to be appointed in the different parts of the United Kingdom, in the colonies, and other dependencies of the realm, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions; that advertisements were to be inserted in all the public papers for the same purpose; that a meeting for the same purpose as the present was to be held in London on the 5th of *June*; and that Forbes Mitchell, Esq. was to be treasurer. Lord Keith, in moving one of the resolutions observed, that it would be impossible to fix on the plan of the monument until they knew how far the subscription would extend.

[*The Times,—April 26.*

MISCELLANEOUS: CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

APRIL.

Prince Leopold has purchased a house in the neighbourhood of Vienna for 7000*l* sterling, but not for his own residence, as his Highness certainly returns to England in the course of next month. He will reside at Claremont during the summer, and at Marlborough-house, Pall-mall, in the winter. The house which his Highness purchased at Vienna is not at any season intended for himself, but for his brother, to whom he has made a present of it. It is further stated that his Highness means to transfer some portion of his income to his sister, the Duchess of Kent, who is now on her way to England.

On Sunday the Royal Family received letters from Hanover, which brought the agreeable intelligence of the Duchess of Clarence having been declared out of danger. The letters also state that the Duchess of Cambridge and the young Prince are going on extremely well.

The late Lord Dormer dying unmarried, is succeeded in his hereditary honours and estates by his only surviving brother, John Evelyn Pierrepont, now Baron Dormer, who married Lady Elizabeth Kerr daughter of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian. The present Nobleman will be the first to take a seat in the House of Peers since the death of Charles, the third Baron (whose father, Robert, was created Earl of Carnarvon, &c. by King Charles the First, A. D. 1628), who died without heir male, November 29, 1709, when the Barony of Dormer devolved on a distant branch of that Noble House. The late Peer was born January 10, 1753, by his father's first marriage with Mary, daughter of George fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, & succeeded to the title March 2d, 1804.

The Honourable Gustavus Frederick Hamilton, only son of Viscount Boyne, proceeds immediately, we understand, to join the British Embassy at Turin.

On Mr. Lawson accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, Mr. Spooner, the banker, was the person selected by the Newcastle family, to endeavour to recover their lost interest at Borough-bridge, but the voters were so determined to have Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Lawson only, that poor Mr. Spooner, who came down attended by Mr. Burton, M. P. for Beverley, was obliged to remount his carriage and depart. Mr. Lawson did not appear.

After narrating the military parades, &c. at Richmond, in America, in honour of the 22d of February, a Journal says—"A melancholy catastrophe closed the day. Colonel W. Tatham, so well known in England and this country, for his acquaintance with civil engineering, & who has been residing in this city for two or three years, but whose utility was considerably lessened by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted, was destined on that day to breathe his last. In a moment of intemperance, as he stood by the piece of artillery which was firing the evening salute, he exclaimed that he wished to die. As the second gun was about to fire, and immediately after the Commanding Officer had given the word "fire!" Colonel Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, & by its discharge his abdomen was almost literally blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet in the air by the explosion, and he fell upon his face, without uttering one word that was heard by the bye standers. Col. Tatham died without any family—circumstances had strip life of much of its attractions in his eyes; but it is impossible not to regard the manner of his death with horror, and to feel the deepest commiseration for his melancholy fate. He was a man of great information, of great genius, and of great resource of mind. But to this melancholy end he has arrived."

The trial of Alexander Loo Kay, for horse-stealing, took place at Gloucester, on Monday week. The circumstances of the case, which has excited considerable interest in Cheltenham and its vicinity, are nearly as follow:—The prisoner, in November last, obtained from the prosecutor, Mr. Evans, a chesnut horse, on condition of returning or paying for it the same evening. He, however, neither returned

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

the horse, nor paid the money; but in a few days after a draft on Mr. Evans, drawn on J. and Birnie and Co., of London. No such firm, it was subsequently discovered, then existed; the house being shut up, & the parties having absconded six weeks previously. The prosecutor traced his horse to Oxford, and obtained it from a dealer, who had purchased it of the prisoner. A warrant was issued by the Mayor of Oxford, under which the prisoner was arrested and committed to gaol by the Magistrates of Cheltenham. The principal facts of the case were proved by the prosecutor. The prisoner conducted his defence with skill and ingenuity; and in his cross-examination of the prosecuter, displayed much subtility and legal discernment. The Jury found him guilty of horse-stealing, & the Judge condemned him to die. The sentence was received by the auditors with evident symptoms of surprise. The prisoner, a young man of prepossessing appearance and peculiarly fascinating manners, had also to boast of a liberal education, and was endowed by nature with talents of a very superior order. In the early years of life he was articled to an attorney. Whatever property he possessed was early dissipated, and for the last eight or ten years he has lived by sheer contrivance and his wits.

On Tuesday an Inquisition was held on the body of John Meehin, a boy fourteen years of age, who was killed by the crowd in going into Sadler's Wells Theatre, on Monday evening. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was the only child of a poor old disabled man, a weaver, residing in Brick lane, Spitalfields, deceased was the chief support of his parents: he was close at work all day on Monday, and in the evening, his mother (at his request) gave him 1s 9d. to go to Sadler's Wells Theatre. After he had entered, he was pushed down, and trampled upon by the crowd. He was taken up lifeless. Verdict, "Died from suffocation."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Saturday, May 1. 1819.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 1.

2d Regiment of Life Guards.—Major R. W. H. Howard Vyse, from the 1st West India regiment, to be Major, vice the Hon. H. E. Irby, who exchanges.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—F. W. C. Smith, Esq. Page of Honour to the Prince Regent, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Broderick, deceased.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Captain Robert Kerr, from the half pay of the 14th foot, to be Paymaster, vice Hugh Patrickson, placed on half pay.

6th Regiment of Dragoons.—Cornet F. Richardson, from the half pay of the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart, who exchanges.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Lieut. J. Moore to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Childres, promoted in the 60th foot; Cornet R. Hollingworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moore; T. O. Partridge, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Hollingworth.

18th Ditto.—Ensign C. A. Seton, from the 32d foot, to be Cornet, vice Ives, who exchanges.

24th Ditto.—Lieut. T. Lee, from the 87th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Jones, who exchanges.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—Lieut. J. Hall, from the half pay of the regiment, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice J. Harvey, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

7th Regiment of Foot.—Captain B. Disney, from half pay of the 67th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice W. M. Hamerton, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. G. Sweeting, from the half pay of the regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Brownlow, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

15th Ditto.—Lieut. T. Bonnor, from half pay 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Carroll, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

19th Ditto.—Second Lieut. J. Wardell, from the 2d Ceylon regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase vice Hatherlay, deceased; J. H. Lewis, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Barnes, promoted in the 73d foot.

21st Ditto.—Major J. T. Leahy, from half pay of the 7th foot, to be Major, vice A. J. Ross, who exchanges.

23 Ditto.—Ensign J. P. Matthews, from from half pay of the 14th foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice T. Baillie, who exchanges.

24th Regiment of Foot.—Capt. R. Brown, from half pay of the 34th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice E. G. Smith, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Ensign B. Everard to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maling, deceased.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.—A. Diron, Gent., vice Hawkins, appointed to the Hon. the East India Company's service; D. Campbell, Gent. vice Everard.

30th Ditto.—Lieut. W. Atkinson, from half-pay of the regiment, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Stephenson, deceased.

31st Ditto.—Lieut. W. S. Taylor from the half-pay of the 37th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. M'Cullock, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

32d Ditto.—Cornet O. Ives, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Seton, who exchanges.

34th Ditto.—Capt. T. Price, from the half-pay of the 53d foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice R. Daly, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

36the Ditto.—Lieut. E. Lewis, from the half-pay of the regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Turnstall, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

46th Ditto.—Lieut. H. Stuart, from the 86th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Nunn, who exchanges.

47th Ditto.—Ensign T. Luttrell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kendall, deceased.

53d Ditto.—Lieut. C. Williams to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Parker, deceased.

60 Ditto.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel M. Childers, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase, vice Bonverie, who retires.

65th Ditto.—Lieut. G. F. Madden, from half-pay of the 89th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Birkett, who exchanges.

73d Ditto.—To be Lieutenants without purchase.—Ensign M. Lidwell, vice Heselridge, who resigns; Ensign, J. Barnes, from 19th Foot, vice Holmes, deceased; Ensign C. Irwin, from the 83d Foot, vice Lidwell, deceased.

To be Ensign, without purchase.—Gentleman Cadet, J. Roskrow from the Royal Military-college, vice Ladwell, promoted.

87d Regiment of Foot.—To be Lieutenant, without purchase.—Ensign L. Brown, vice Smith deceased.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.—R. G. Geddes, Gent. vice Brown; B. Young. Gent. vice Irwin, promoted in the 73d Foot.

73d Foot.—A. Tayndall, Gent. vice M'Nabb, deceased.

86th Ditto.—Lieutenant J. O. Nunn from the 46th Foot, to be Lieatenant, vice Stuart, who exchanges.

87th Ditto.—To be Lieutenants—Ensign E. Cox, without purchase, vice Coghlan, deceased; Ensign J. Hassard, without purchase, vice Higginson, deceased; Lieutenant R. Jones, from the 24th Light Dragoons, vice Lee, who exchanges.

To be Ensign, without purchase.—Sergeant-Major J. Ship, from the 24th Light Dragons, vice Cox, promoted.

Rifle Brigate.—Lieut. T. F. Uniacke, from half-pay of the regiment, to be First Lieutenant, vice F. Aldrich, who exchanges receiving the difference.

Royal Staff Corps.—Lieut. D. Fraser, from the half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice A. C. G. Brauns, who exchanges.

1st west India Regiment.—Major and Lieut. Collonel Hon. H. E. Irby, from the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, to be Major, vice Vyse, who exchanges.

2d Ditto.—Capt. W. Appleton, from the Royal African Corps, to be Captain of a Company, vice J. Walton, who retires upon half-pay of the Royal African.

1st Ceylon Regiment.—Brevet Major P. Delatre, to be Major, without purchase, vice Coxon, deceased; Lieut. P. Seclune, to be Captain of a Company, vice Delatre, promoted.

To be First Lieutenants, without purchase.—Second Lieut. Isane Foster, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, vice Leyton deceased; Second Lieut. M. Conzadi vice Secluno.

To be Second Lieutenants, without purchase.—R. Basset' Gent. vice Green, deceased; P. Reyne, Gent. vice Conrati.

2d Ditto.—Second Lieutenant W. Stewart, to be First Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tranchell, deceased.

To be Second Lieutenants without purchase.—G. Fretz, Gent. vice Wardell, promoted in the 19th foot; R. Price, Gent. vice Barbier, deceased.

To be Adjutant.—Lieut. C. F. Buttom, vice Boyton, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Brevet.—Captain J. Fraser, of the 1st Ceylon regiment, to be Major in the Army.

Hospital Stff.—Deputy Inspector of Hospitals J. R. Hume, M. D. to be Inspector of Hospitals.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

The bureau of the Chamber of Peers, yesterday, before mass, presented to the King, the 1st of the three candidates nominated by the Chamber on the preceeding day to the superintendence of the sinking fund.

It is believed the coronation of the King will take place in the month of November.

The Marquis of Arboris Gattinars, of Bremen, has founded a premium of 100 sovereigns (3,600 francs) for the best elementary treatise on political economy, calculated to be used as a guide for the teachers, of this science in the establishments of public instruction. The commission of judges nominated by the founder is composod of Garnier. Say, Baron Gerando, Le Sieur Ganihl, and Sismonde-Sismonde. The works may be composed in French, Italian, or English, and are required to be addressed to Baron de Gerando, member of the Institute, at Paris.

According to a letter from Madrid, dated the 7th instant, the Minister Lozano de Torres holds strictly to the rigorous execution of the measures ordianed by the King against the refugees who endeavour to return to their country. Several ladies, who had obtained a tacit consent to reside in Spain, have suddenly received orders to return to their husbands, whose entrance into Spain is severally interdicted. It is the Duke de Infantado who, in his capacity of President of the Council of Castile, is charged with the execution of these measures.

We have received, says the *Moniteur*, a copy of the following letter addressed by M. de la Fayette to the Attorney-General:—

"I am informed, that M. the Attorney-General has thought proper to cause proceedings to be instituted against the authors of *L'Ami de la Royaute* on account of I know not what passage relating to myself. During 42 years that my life has been before the public, I never asked any writer to say any thing favourable of me, nor gave any person any uneasiness for having written ill of me; and though very sensible of kindness, I have never answered calumny, M. Bellart will, therefore, permit me to refuse his protection, and without knowing the offence, to declare, that I do not consider myself offended. I disclaim all proceedings in this respect, and oppose them with all my power. I have the honour to salute him,

"Paris, Appril 27, 189."

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, GUILDHALL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

Adjourned Sittings after Michaelmas Term, before Cheif Justice ABBOT *and Special Juries.*

HERRING *and* ANOTHER *v.* PLUMMER *and* OTHERS.

This action was brought by the Plaintiffs, as owners of two ships, named the *Leda* and *Suffolk*, against the Defendants, who are West India merchants of the first respectability, to recover a compensation in damages for the alleged breach of a contract to supply the above-mentioned vessels with full freight from the Island of Jamaica to London.

The Plaintiffs' case, as stated by Mr. Serjeant Copley, and proved in evidence, was briefly this:—In 1815, the Defendants, who possessed large property and very considerable influence in the Island of Jamaica, chartered several vessels for the purpose of conveying West India produce to this country. The number of vessels completely laden by them in that year amounted to six. In the season 1816-17, they entered into contracts with the Plaintiffs to exert their best, interest to supply the ships *Leda* and *Suffolk* with full freights out, and home from Jamaica to London, for which service they were to receive five per cent. on the cargoes. At the period when these contracts were entered into, they had taken up five other vessels, namely, the *Sir Godfrey Webster*, the *Dorothea*, the *Foster*, the *Britannia*, and the *Monarch*, with the same intention. In two of these ships they were personally interested, being part owners. These vessels severally arrived out at Jamaica—but, in the end, it appeared that the *Leda* and the *Suffolk*, the ships in question, obtained no cargo, either out or home, through the interest of the Defendants. The failure of the cargoes, with reference to the West Indies, was attributed to various causes—amongst which were, the scantiness of the crops, the lowering of the freight, the influx of other shipping, in consequence of the peace, and the early arrival of other vessels, in which the Defendants, it was said, were personally interested. On the part of the Plaintiffs, it was alleged as a ground of culpable negligence, that they had detained their (the Plaintiffs') ships in the river, although they had every reason to know, that they could not perform their engagements in consequence of the serions failure of the West India crops—and, beyond this, it was said, that they had sent out their own ships earlier than the Plaintiffs', by reason of which, priority of interest was exerted for them, in prejudice of the Plaintiffs' vessels. In fact, it appeared, that, of the whole seven ships taken up by the Defendants, only two had been furnished with complete cargoes.

For the Defendants, it was argued, that the agreements into which they had entered could not be construed with the same strictness which a *charter party* would warrant, under the provision of which they would be bound to find freight, in all events. If they had acted *bona fide*, and with a reasonable expectation, that they would be able by their interest, to provide the Plaintiffs' ships with freight, but had unfortunately been disappointed by unavoidable circumstances, then the action could not be maintained. The criteron of their good faith, and of the honesty of their intentions, was to be found in this circumstance, that in the year preceding, they had provided the same number of ships with complete cargoes, with the exception of a small brig, called the *Monarch*, which had now been superadded. With respect to the alleged breach of agreement in not providing outward cargoes, it must be attributed to the event of peace, which, in the year 1816, had thrown a vast number of ships out of employment, in consequence of which it was impossible to provide all the vessels then in the market with full cargoes for outward voyages. The same cause also operated with respect to homeward affreightments—which, added to the failure of the West India crops, rendered the hopes and expectations originally entertained by the Defendants abortive. In short, it was contended, that the spirit of the engagement entered into on the part of the Defendants, was, that they should use their interest, to the best advantage, in endeavouring to supply the Defendants with freights; but, if events rendered it impossible for them to procure freights, they were not liable upon a contract, the execution of which depended upon contingencies over which they had no control whatever.

The Chief Justice, in summing up observed, that he thought a merchant, who entered into such a contract as the present, did not *bind* himself to find a cargo as an *affreighter*—but he merely declared that he possessed a certain degree of interest, which he would exercise, such as it was, to provide a cargo. This he was bound to do before he received the five per cent. for which he stipulated. He was called on to perform his agreement, to the utmost extent of his interest. In looking at the case, regard was to be had, not only to the extent of the interest which he possessed, but also to the number of vessels which he himself sent out, as well as to the numbers sent out by other persons—the failure of the crops—the arrival of ships in consequence of the peace—and other circumstances which he could not foresee. If the Defendants had performed their duty reasonably, according to the fair construction of the agreement, they were en-

titled to a verdict; but, if it appeared that they had not exerted their interest properly, the Jury would find for the Plaintiffs' with such damages as the circumstances appeared to justify.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict for the Defendants.

This cause occupied the Court from its siting until half-past four o'clock.

UPPER CANADA.

The conduct of Gourlay in Upper Canada, has excited so much attention, that we subjoin, as matter of interesting intelligence, the official document providing for his banishment from that province, with his own remarks on its substance, in which he assigns his reasons for not complying with the order.

"Niagara (U. C.) Dec. 24.—*Banishment of Robert Gourlay.*—Whereas, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the forty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled an Act for the better securing this province against all seditions attempts or designs to disturb the tranquillity thereof, it is enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province; for the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King Bench for the time being respectively, or for any persons authorized in that behalf by an instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time beings or any one or more of them jointly or separately by warrant or warrants under his or their hand and seal, or hands & seals, to arrest any person or persons not having been an inhabitant or inhabitants of this province for the space of six months next preceding the date of such warrant, or not having taken the oath of allegiance to our Soverign Lord the King, who by words, actions; or other behaviour or conduct, hath or have endeavored, or hath or have given just cause to suspect, that he, she, or they is or are about to endeavour to alienate the minds of His Majesty's subjects of this province from his person or government, or in any wise with a seditious intent to disturb the tranquillity thereof, to the end that such person or persons shall forthwith be brought before the said person or persons so granting such warrant or warrants against him, her, or them, or any other person or persons, duly authorized to grant such warrant or warrants by virtue of that Act, & if such person or persons not being inhabitants as aforesaid, or not having taken such oath of allegiance, shall not give to the person or persons so granting such warrant or warrants, or so authorized as aforesaid, before whom he or they shall be brought, full and complete satisfaction that his, her, or their words, actions, conduct and behaviour had no such tendency. or were not intended to promote or encourage disaffection to His Majesty's person or government, it shall and may be lawful for each or any of the said persons so granting such warrant or warrants, or so authorized as aforesaid, and he and they is and are hereby required to deliver an order or orders in writing to such person or persons, not being such inhabitant or inhabitants as aforesaid, or not having taken such oath of allegiance, requiring of him, her, or them to depart this province within a time to be limited by such order or orders, or, if it shall be deemed expedient that he, she, or they should be permitted to remain in this province, to require from him, her, or them good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the person or persons acting under the authority hereby given for his, her, or their good behaviour during his her, or their continuance therein.

"And whereas we William Claus and Wm. Dickson, Esqrs. now being respectively each a member of the Legislative Council of said Province of Upper Canada, duly authorized in and by virtue of the above Act, did on the information and complaint of Isaac Swayze, one of the members of the House of Assembly, on oath, before the said William Dickson, first made that one Robert Gourlay, now in the town of Niagara, in the county of Lincoln, in said province, who, the said Isaac Swayze believes to have no particular or fixed place of residence, is an evil minded and seditious person, and that the public tranquility of said province may be endangered by the unrestrained residence of such a person, and that the said Roberi Gourlay, by words, actions, writings and other behaviour hath endeavoured, and is about endeavouring, to alienate the mind of his Majesty's subjects of this province from his Majesty's person and government, and that the said Robert Gourlay, if in his power from his language, words, and writing, is endeavouring to raise rebellion against the King's Government in this province, and that the said Isaac Swayze verily believes that the said Robert Gourlay, has not been an inhabitant for six months preceding the date of the said information, and had not at the time of such information taken the oath of allegiance to our Sovereign Lord the King. And whereas a warrant was made and tested in the name of the said William Dickson and Wm. Claus, dated the 19th day of December inst. and directed to the Sheriff of Niagara, requiring him to arrest the said Robert Gourlay, to the end that he may be brought before the said William Dickson and William Clause, and being accordingly brought before them the said William Dickson and William Clause, on the 21st day of December inst. and being examined touching the said information, and of and concerning his words, actions, conduct and behaviour, he did not give full and complete satisfaction to the said William Dickson and William Claus, and that his words, actions, conduct, and behaviour, had no such tendency, on the contrary, that they were intended to promote disaffection to his Majesty's person and government, and having given no satisfactory proof that he has been an inhabitant of this province for the space of six months preceding the date of such warrant, neither has he proved to us that he had taken the oath of allegience to our Sovereign Lord the King, and we deeming it inexpedient under the provision of the said Act, that he should be permitted to remain in this Province, the said Robert Gourlay is hereby required to depart this province of upper-Canada on or before the first day of next January ensuing the date of this order in writing.

"(Signed) WILLIAM DICKSON,
"*A member of the Legislative Council,*
"WILLIAM CLAUS,
"*A member of the Legislative Council,*"
"*Niagara Court House,*
21st December 1818."
"To ROBERT GOURLAY."

"The disgust which every honest and unprejudiced mind must feel at the very first glance of the above record, must be sufficient without remark from me; but I must enlarge upon it in duty to the history of Canadian politics, and this I shall do in perfect calmness of temper.

"The sheriff, who arrested me on Monday last, carried me straight to the Court House, where a number of magistrates and some other persons were met together. Mr. Dickson seemed to preside. He asked me if my name was Robert Gourlay: if I was the author of the articles signed with that name, and others in the Spectator: if I had been at Spa-field meeting: if I knew Mr. Hunt; if I had lately been in the United States, and so forth; to all of which I answered in the affirmative. Mr. Dickson then told the company that he considered me to be a man of desperate fortune, and one who would stickle at nothing to raise rebellion in this province, &c. He then called up the Honorable Thomas Clark, who being catechised, corroborated these opinions with his own. Mr. Dickson then examined Mr. Donell and Doctor Muirhead, who respectively declared, that, in their opinion, I was a seditious person, and intended to raise insurrection.

"The act of parliament above recited from, being read over, I asserted the notoriety of my being a native born British subject, to whom I am convinced the spirit of the act does not apply. I asserted the notoriety of my having been an inhabitant of this province for about eighteen months past, with my head quarters at Queenston, to the post-office of which place upwards of a hundred letters have come directed to me, and upwards of thirty of these from England in regular succession through the period above mentioned. I stated, that as the Honorable Thomas Clark had thought proper to deny at a public meeting last spring that I was proprietor of lands in Upper Canada, I had written home for the proof of my being so, and that this proof was now sent out in a letter to to Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston. I asserted that I had taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty, as must be evident to every one who has perused the publication of my trial at Kingston, wherein Mr. Wilkie states, that he served under me as commandant of volunteers. Notwithstanding all this, I was remanded into the sheriff's charge, who confined me in one of the prison rooms. After about an hour I was summoned back to the presence of the magistrates and had the above written order put into my hands by Mr. Dickson, who told me, I should beware of the consequence of disobeying it, viz. imprisonment, without the benefit of bail.

"Now, gentlemen, I know not of modern times have exhibited any one instance of such unblushing presumption as is here recorded. Till this day, *trial by jury*, and the right of *habeas corpus* have been the proudest boasts of the British nation, but, here, in Canada, two Legislative Councillors have the effrontery to set all at nought, and put their names to a paper for which it is to be hoped they will yet dearly pay.

"I had written to England a month ago, that about Christmas I should set off from Canada on my way thither. I have now written that I cannot perform my purpose. An anxious wife and family within the last fifteen months, a dozen times received such messages—a dozen times have they felt the pang of disappointed hope, while month after month I have been detained here, either by some powerful feeling of duty, or by some cruel necessity. Thus it is now. Where I to depart the province at this time it would he yielding to the slander of interested, selfish, and debased characters;—it would be a surrender of the most valuable public rights; it would be degrading to the British constitution.—No, Gentlemen, I shall rather rot in Niagara jail than depart from the province at this time; rather shall I forego all the joy of life than possess them with abandoned principle and subjugated honor."

"R. G."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—March 11th.

LIFE BOAT.

Mr. Protheroe presented a petition from Edwin Thrackston, Lieutenant of his Majesty's Navy, stating that he had invented a description of life-boat differing from those hitherto in use, and praying that the House would take the plan into its consideration, for the purpose of procuring its general adoption. The petition mentioned one or two instances in which the life-boat was made use of with the utmost success, particularly an instance during a voyage in the ship Bristol, where one of the crew falling overboard in a heavy sea and strong gale, the boat was signally instrumental in saving the man, when it was totally impossible that a common boat could be used at all.

Mr. H. Davis supported the object of the petitioner.

Sir Isaac Coffin (we beleive) stated, that the plan was now before the Lords of the Admiralty, and it was needless to remind the House that Parliament was not the source to which an application should be made for remuneration.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald had seem several communications upon the subject; the question was not one of remuneration. There were many instances proved in which the boat appeared to have been highly valuable,

The petition was ordered to be printed.

MUTINY BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this Bill, Sir Isaac Coffin said, that he wished the mode of trial in the Army should be assimilated to that which had been adopted in the Navy, where the sentence, whether of condemnation or acquittal, was immediately read in open Court, as soon as the verdict was decided upon. Such was not the practice in the Army, as the person arraigned was left in suspense till the pleasure of the Sovereign or his representative should be known upon the verdict found by the Court Martial. Though, in the case of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, there could be no apprehension of any unnecessary severity being resorted to, still the prevailing practice gave an undue power to individuals, who stood in a relative station with him, to send back the minutes of the trial to the Court Martial, if they thought the decision not severe enough. The long suspense too was a very great grievance to the party tried; and he himself had known an instance, during the American war, where an Officer, who had killed another, continued for six months together under momentary apprehensions of being brought out for execution; and there had been a similar instance recently in Canada.

Lord Palmerston observed that when the subject came to be discussed in the Committee, he had no doubt but satisfactory reasons could be adduced why the existing practice should be continued.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow (this day.)

The British Plantation Wool Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow (this day.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 15.

BEVERLEY ELECTION.

Mr. Wm. Dundas brought up the Report of the Beverley Election Committee, which declared Christopher Burton Esq. the sitting Member, duly elected, and the opposition of the petitioner not frivolous or vexatious. Ordered to lie on the table.

READING ELECTION.

Doctor Phillimore brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the merits of the Reading Election; and it appeared that Mr. William Parnell, one of the Members composing it, was absent on Saturday last and this day, in consequence of his having mistaken the hour at which he was to attend. The Report acquitted him of any intentional neglect, and after a few words from the Hon. Member himself and Lord Fitzharris, it was carried, on the Motion of Doctor Phillimore, that Mr. Wm. Parnell be excused for not attending the Committee on Saturday last.

ROCHESTER ELECTION.

Mr. Gooch brought up the Report of the Rochester Committee, which declared Lord Binning, the sitting Member, duly elected, and the opposition of the petitioner frivolous and vexatious; and also that the opposition of Lord Binning to the petitioner was not frivolous or vexatious. Ordered to lie on the table.

BARNSTPLE ELECTORS.

Mr. Vernon, presented a petition from the Electors of Barnstaple, praying that their charter might not be invaded. Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Archiband Hamilton presented two petions, praying for Reform in the Scotch Burghs. Ordered to lie on the table.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

Mr. Alderman Heygate presented a petition, signed by the Mayor, Aldermen, Clergy, and upwards of 800 of the principal inhabitants of Sudbury, praying for a revision of the Criminal Law. The worthy Alderman said, he could assure the House, that what his Constituents wished was not any rash or violent innovation, but such a calm and temperate revision of the

defects which time had occasioned, as might leave our Criminal Code an object of veneration and respect with the great body of the people.

MR. GRADY.

Sir Robert Wilson had to inform the House, that he held in his hand a petition from Thomas William Grady, who had, on a recent occasion, been committed to custody for a breach of the privilege of that House. The gallant General now read the petition, which stated, that the petitioner was provoked, in a moment of irritation, to address a witness attending for the purpose of giving evidence before that Hon'ble House in a threatening and insulting manner. It expressed the deep regret he felt at having so misconducted himself, and promised that he would abstain from offending in a similar way, not only during the pendency of the enquiry then before the House, but also at all subsequent periods. In the maintenance of his character he should act only in unison with the views of that Hon. House; and he left to it entirely the vindication of his personal honour.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table, and Sir Robert Wilson moved that Thos. William Grady be called to the bar, to be reprimanded, and then discharged from the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

The question being put, and carried unanimously, Mr. Grady appeared at the bar, and was addressed by the Speaker in these terms:

"Thomas William Grady, the using insulting language to any person for what may have fallen from him in the course of evidence delivered at the bar of this House, or using any threat towards any person in that situation, for any evidence that he may have to deliver afterwards, is a contempt of the authority, and a breach of the privileges of this House, which never have nor ever will be tolerated. In your petition you have given an ample acknowledgement of your offence, and have expressed your sense of the extent of it, and have pleaded the irritation under which it was committed, and the difficulties of your situation, as an extenuation. These circumstances being duly weighed, together with the inexperience of youth, the House have been prevailed upon to treat your offence with the greatest indulgence. But let me warn you, however, that this House is not to be trifled with, and that a repetition of such offence, either by yourself or by any other person during the progress of the present enquiry, or any time afterwards growing out of it, will be visited with the utmost rigour and the severest punishment. You must learn from henceforth, that witnesses attending this House are under its immediate protection, and not to be molested. I am now directed to inform you, that you are discharged from the bar, upon paying your fees."

This reprimand was followed by loud cheering.—Mr. Grady then withdrew from the bar.

Lord Castlereagh rose, and moved that the reprimand of the Speaker be entered into the Journals of the House. Agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

A Message was brought down from the House of Lords, requiring a communication of the Minutes of the first and second Reports of the Committee of the last Sessions on the State of Prisons; as also the Report of the Committee as to the expediency of relieving the Royal Burghs of part of the expence of building Prisons; to which the Speaker said, that the House would send an answer.

ROCHESTER ELECTION.

Mr. W. Wynn said, he understood that an order had been made, on a motion, during his absence for the production of the Minutes of the Committee on the Rochester Election, without any ground being stated for the motion. Such course of proceeding was contrary to the usages of Parliament, and he should on to-morrow (this day) move, that the said order be discharged.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. WYNDHAM QUIN.

It being understood that a material difference between the statements of two principal witnesses in the course of this proceeding rendered it necessary to summon additional witnesses from Ireland, the Speaker as will be seen below, was induced, on Saturday night, to suspend the order for summoning the witnesses, upon an intimation given him at a late hour on that night, that an explanation would take place this day, which was likely to remove the necessity for any more witnesses from Ireland.

Mr. Quin, in the commencement of the proceedings in this matter for the present evening, entered into the explanation alluded to. Referring to a part of Mr. Goold's statement on Friday, relative to a transaction connected with the charge, he said he had full confidence in Mr. Goold's evidence, that Gentleman's recollection of the circumstances seemed so strong. He had stated to two Members of the House, whose names he could take the liberty to mention (Mr. Peel and Mr. Courtenay,) his conviction to that effect. But when he had been appealed to, on Friday night, by Mr. C. Smyth, and when that Gentleman gave some particulars he had reason to think that he was mistaken. He immediately apprized Mr. Goold of the impression which these circumstances had made upon his mind. It was a justice he owed to Mr. Carew Smyth too, and he accordingly wrote to him his ideas on that part of the testimony of Mr. Goold. He had also made two Members of the House acquainted with the nature of this communication with Mr. Carew Smyth, and on it he explained the circumstances which produced that impression on his mind.

After a few words from Mr. Peel and Mr. Courtenay, the Order of the Day was read.

Sir Robert Wilson then moved, that Mr. T. William Grady, the petitioner, be called to the bar.

Mr. Lambton rose, and said that as he had brought forward the motion for summoning fresh witnesses from Ireland, it might, perhaps, be expected that he would make some allusion to it now. He understood that the order, founded on his motion, had been suspended by the Right Hon. Chairman of the House, and he did not mean in the slightest degree to advert to that suspension, as he believed it might have been, under the circumstances, the most proper and expedient course that could be adopted. It might be then necessary, he said, that a motion should follow, but he would take the liberty of postponing any motion until he should hear the evidence which was to be produced in the course of the evening.

The Speaker requested the attention of the House, while he stated the reasons upon which he felt himself authorised, or rather bound to take upon himself the responsibility of suspending the order alluded to by the Hon. Member. On Saturday night, at a late hour, it was intimated to him than an explanation would be given this day, which, in all probability would render the presence of the witnesses from Ireland unnecessary, at the same time he would assure the House that the messengers were ready. When this intimation was given, he felt doubtful if it was in his power to suspend the order, but the best judgment which he could form on the subject, was to wait until this day. He did this, the rather because he knew that the suspension could only cause a delay of two days in the appearance of the witnesses, and that this interval could not possibly produce any interruption in the continuity of the proceedings, which was not otherwise likely to occur. He hoped to have the sanction of the House for so much of his conduct.—*(Loud cries of Hear, hear!)*

The Speaker begged to inform the House, that the order being suspended only until this day, it was necessary that it should be disposed of in some way or another. He then suggested, that a motion be made to rescind the order for the present, as it was easy afterwards to renew it, if necessary.

Mr. Lambton moved that the order be discharged. Agreed to.

The question being then put, that Mr. Thos. William Grady be called to the bar.

Mr. Brougham said, it was painful to him to be obliged thus to differ from his Hon. and gallant Friend (Sir R. Wilson); but he could not help thinking that it was even more necessary now than on the former occasion, when he made the suggestion to have Mr. Goold again called to the bar, to explain certain parts of his testimony, which he had given on a former night, and he understood it was that Gentleman's particular wish. *(Hear.)*

Mr. Courtenay said, the Hon. Member had but anticipated a step which he should have taken; he therefore moved that Mr. Goold be called in.

Mr. Goold then appeared at the bar.

Mr. Courtenay said to the witness, that there were some points of his evidence, as given on a former evening, which, it was understood, (the witness) would wish to explain. He requested that the witness would proceed with his explanation without the form of interrogation.

Mr. Goold then explained his former evidence in a tone of voice that indicated indisposition.

The witness was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Brougham wished to have the last answer read.—It was accordingly read by the short hand writer.

Mr. Brougham (across the table) suggested to Mr. Courtenay the necessity of bringing Mr. Goold again to the bar. (Here Mr. Brougham intimated, in a low tone, the object he had in suggesting this course.)

Mr. Goold was then called in, recapitulated the circumstances, and withdrew.

Sir Robert Wilson then moved, that Mr. T. W. Grady be called in.

Mr. Grady appeared at the bar.

While the clerk was reading Mr. Grady's letter,

Colonel Barry moved that he should withdraw. The witness withdrew accordingly, and Col. B. said it was quite irregular for him to hear the letters read, or any thing else stated that might refresh his memory.

Sir Robert Wilson said he had no objection to any course the House might wish to pursue.

Mr. Bennet and Sir C. Monk contended, that the witness ought to be present as a matter of right while his letters were reading.

Mr. Alderman Waithman declared it was contrary to the practice of the Courts of Law, and contrary to justice, to exclude a witness while his letters were read.

Sir James Mackintosh observed, that before the House came to form any judgment on this case, the Members would have all the evidence in their possession, and he could see no impropriety in reading them while the witness was present.

Mr. Courtenay thought the proper course would be, to put the letters into the young man's hands first of all, that he might identify them, and after that they might be read at any time.

The witness was then called in, and the examination proceeded. He identified one of the letters, and withdrew while it was read.

The witness was again called in, and underwent a long examination by Sir R. Wilson.

The witness was afterwards examined by Mr. Peel, for a considerable time, and was asked some questions by Mr. Courtenay and others.

Mr. Carew Smyth was afterwards called in and asked a few questions, explanatory of his former evidence, by Sir R. Wilson.

Mr. D. Roach, of Adair, in the county of Limerick, was then called in, and examined by several Members; and at the conclusion of his evidence, Mr. Carew Smyth, was again called in and re-examined. The witness being ordered to withdraw,

Sir Robert Wilson moved, That the minutes of the evidence be printed, and that his petition be taken into further consideration on Thursday se'nnight. Ordered.

Mr. Beckett moved the third reading of the Militia Bill.

Mr. Gurney moved a clause, the object of which was to prevent the present system of enlistment for life.

Lord Palmerston resisted this motion. He remarked, that it was altogether optional with recruits either to enlist for limited service or not; and no very great inducement was held out to them to enlist for life, the difference in the bounty being only ten shillings.

The Resolution was then put and negatived.

Sir Robert Wilson said, whilst this Bill was before them, they ought never to lose sight of the necessity of abolishing corporal punishment. The various enactments which sanctioned its infliction ought not to remain any longer on the Statute Book. There were instances of several corps, which never could be kept in order by the cat-o'nine-tails, having, under a different system, been so reformed as to become an example to the whole army. This country, he added, was the only one in the world where this unmanly and demoralizing punishment was permitted.

Mr. Beckett said, that Parliament had already heard all the arguments for and against corporal punishments not for one year, or two, but for a century and a half; and their making them a part of the Mutiny Act, after that, was in itself a fact sufficient to raise a presumption in its favour. He would assert, that the punishments resorted to here were the same as those used upon the Continent, which all military men had approved of. It was, in a great measure, to the excellent discipline produced by the present military regulations that we were indebted for the splendid triumph of Waterloo and many other great victories.—*(Hear hear!)* From inquiries which he had made, he had ascertained that many punishments, which we called substituted punishments, had been adopted, and that in many instances offences had greatly increased. In 1806, a Right Hon. Gentleman had introduced some regulations into the Army, which gave to soldiers a great license; and it was true, that the condition of a soldier, so far from being one of hardship, was one into which they actually entered with a view to get more money.

Sir J. Newport hoped, for the character of the House with the country, that they would never put their sanction upon the proposition that it was to corporal punishments we were indebted for those glorious triumphs which had been effected by the British soldiery. *(Loud cheering)* He confessed it would sink that gallant body of men greatly in his estimation, if he thought that awe which was produced by the fear of corporal punishment was the ground work of their discipline. So long as he should be allowed to raise his voice in that House, he would never cease to deprecate the continuance of corporal punishments, until more satisfactory reasons had been adduced to convince him of their expediency.

Mr. Beckett and Sir John Newport explained.

Sir Lowry Cole was unwilling to intrude himself upon the attention of the House, but, from the share of experience he has had, he felt it incumbent upon him not to be silent on the subject. *(Hear.)* He should avow his opinion frankly, though that might be an unpopular one; *(Hear, hear,)* and it was, that though he was unfriendly to the principle of corporal punishment, which he thought injurious, still he was convinced that the Army would not have arrived at its present state of discipline, if it had not been for the use of corporal punishment.

The Bill was then passed.

Sir Isaac Coffin spoke against the practice of Courts Martial, to whose proceedings the same publicity was not given, that was usual with those of the Navy. He likewise objected to the mode of submitting the sentence to the Commander-in-Chief, which, he thought, should be executed at once.

Selections.

FLORENCE MACARTHY.—The circumstances under which this new work of LADY MORGAN'S has come forth, and the undeniable talents of the author, have caused such a sensation as was never before witnessed on any similar occasion. We have already hinted that the author has occasionally personified herself in the delineation of her heroine. Among an immense number of other character, are, one Librador, a guerilla warrior of great renown, from the patriots of South America, drawn upon the model of Buonaparte; a young English gentleman, named de Vere, of singularly eccentric temperament, a compound between fancy & fashion, much occupied in mental abstractions, a man of superior, talents but of whom it was difficult to decide whether he was more fop or philosopher, dandy or poet, (we need scarcely observe this portrait is intended for our noble poet Lord Byron); Darby Crawley, an attorney, who with his whole family of brothers and sons have obtained wealth and promotion by their servility to the Government and oppression of the people; Mr. Terence Oge O'Leary, an old schoolmaster; Mr. Daley, an ancient and unchanged Hibernian patriot? Lord Eversham, aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant, a dandy of much humour and intellect; Baron Boulter and Judge Aubrey, our two Irish Judges; Lord Rosbrin, a nobleman, madly addicted to private theatricals; Padreen Gar, a supposed leader of the releb marauders, &c. LADY MORGAN has evidently made an improvement in her acquaintance with the characters and manners of her country; and not withstanding that she has taken her chief characters from the master cast, yet this work is much more rich than any former one in scenes and dialogues of low life, which for the most part it must be confessed are conducted with exquisite fidelity, and are evidently copied from actual observation.

WHIMSICAL STORY.

The following whimsical circumstance took place lately at the Black Swan Inn, at York:—An honest son of *Neptune*, travelling northwards, having put up there for the night, had desired the chambermaid to call him early the next morning, as he wished to proceed on his journey by the coach; "and," added he, "as I am a very sound sleeper, you will most likely be obliged to come in and shake me." Accordingly he left his door unfastened, and soon fell asleep. The next morning, when he awoke, he found the sun was high, and the coach must have left him some hours behind. Vexation was his first feeling, the next was that of vengeance

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on 28 June, 2017

against the faithless Molly. Accordingly he proceeded to inform himself of the time of day, that he might tax her accurately with her omission, aggravated, in his mind, by every additional hour that he had lost, but after groping for some time under his pillow for his watch, it was not to be found! This effectually roused him, and he launched at once out of bed, but no sooner found himself on his feet, than he discovered that his clothes had likewise vanished. It was now evident to him that he had been robbed, but a little more rubbing of the eye convinced him that he must have been also *stolen himself*, as the room, bed, and furniture were all strange to him! Indeed, he was positive in his own mind that he had never beheld them before. It was equally clear that he had gone to bed sober—so, being completely puzzled, Jack sat himself down on the bed to make a calculation, as he had often done at sea, in order to discover, if possible, in what precise part of the globe he just then happened to be, and how he came. He had read of the Enchanted Carpet, by which persons could be transported to the remotest parts of the world in the twinkling of an eye; but he never had heard that these fairy tricks had been played at or near York, to which place he had now distinctly traced himself by his *log*. His next thought was *to take an observation—i. e* by looking out of the window; but he could observe nothing but tops of houses. This view, however, rejoiced his sight; for thought he, I am still in a civilized country—this place *may be York*, where, if my senses do not deceive me, I went to bed last—at all events, I shall have justice done me. But the enigma still remained unexplained, & poor Jack had no clothes to go in quest of a solution. At last he spied a bell rope, and giving it a hearty tug, he leaped into bed again to wait the issue, come who might. It was no enchanter who answered this summons, but only poor Molly "So, you are there, are you? Pray why did you not call me at seven o'clock, as I desired you?"—"I did, Sir, but you did not answer me.—"Then why did you not come in and shake me?"—"I did come in, Sir but you were gone."—"I tell you I have not been out of bed all night; you must have gone to the wrong room." "No Sir. I went to No. 22, the room that I put you in last night; besides, there was your watch under the pillow,, your impression in the bed, and your clothes placed ready for putting on."—"Then, where the devil am I? and how came I here?"—"You are a story higher, Sir—just over your own room."—Our hero was now satisfied that he had been rambling over the house in his sleep, and had mistaken a story in returning to his own room. He then recollected that this was a trick to which he had been addicted to when a boy, and the fatigue of a long journey had probably chiefly contributed to revive his old habit. The whole affair was now accounted for, and Molly proceeded to fetch the clothes of the disenchanted knight, resolving within herself never to trust her own door open again, lest it should be entered *accidentally* by some sleep walking traveller.

A STATE DELINQUENT.—A Weekly Paper says, "A young gentlemen, well known in the literary world, who by means of family connexions got a lucrative situation in one of the islands formerly belonging to France, has squandered away about 70,000l of the public money. He has been arrested by Government, and is now on his way to England. Ministers have consulted the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, intending to prosecute him criminally; but they are of opinion that he can only be detained as a state-debtor. Messrs Bennett and Brougham intend to bring the business before Parliament."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—An old woman of the name of Elizabeth Harding, who was left in the care of a gentleman's house in Tottenham-court-road, within a few doors of the New Inn, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, the little finger of her left hand being completely eaten away by the cat which she had in the room, and the arm of the same hand was bitten in many places by the same animal She was in perfect health at ten o'clock the preceding night, and was found dead at eight o'clock in the morning. What is most remarkable is, the cat was a particular favourite of hers, and has been in her possession a considerable time, and only a few days before her death she refused to take two guineas for it. After the body was washed and laid out, the cat on the opening of the room door came in, and in she presence of a daughter of the deceased and another person, flew on the corpse and began to gnaw it again, and it was with great force it was torn from the body, on which a Coroner's Inquest will be held this day.

A remarkable fact occurred in the park of Lord GRANTLEY, at Wonersh, near Guildford, a short time since. A fawn, drinking, was suddenly pounced upon by one of the swans, which pulled the animal into the water, and held it until quite drowned. This was observed by the other deer in the park, and did not long go unrevenged; for shortly after, this very swan, which had hitherto never been molested by the deer, was singled out when on land, and furiously attacked by a herd, which surrounded and presently killed the offender.—*(Brighton Paper.)*

PUNCTUATION.—JOSEPH SCALIGER, who died at Leyden in 1609, says—"The use of *commas* and *semicolons* was in my time invented by MANUTIUS, and entirely unknown to the ancients." Fashionable people rarely use any stops whatever; and in this practice they are countenanced by *Acts of Parliament* and *Deeds* in which no stops are ever inserted. For the latter there is *a reason* (which it is not fair to expect in the writings of the former), and it is, that the Courts of Law, in construing them, may read them with such stops as will give effect to the whole.—See 4 *Term Rep. Day* and *Martin.*

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

THE HERMIT IN LONDON,
OR
SKETCHES OF ENGLISH MANNERS.
On Guard for the first time.

"——— "The Soldier little quiet finds,
But is exposed to stormy winds
And weather." L'ESTRANGE.

"Hopsman, * wake me at six o'clock tomorrow morning, or I shall never be in time for Guard (pronounced affectedly, Gard;)—and, I say (in a slow conceited tone,) but let me have the last boots, which Hoby made me—not the Wellingtons, or the dress boots, nor any of the sixpair in the closet, nor the iron heeled ones, but the last ones with copper heels;—and I say, be snre to use the blacking made after Lord R.—'s receipt, which comes to so much money, that which has Marrasquina in it, and oil of lavender, and about twenty other things, and has such superior polish; and, I say, fetch home my regimental jacket from Scott's;—and, I say, see that it is well padded on the breast, which gives a martial air, and well stuffed on the shoulders, so as to give me my *natural* look of strength;—and, I say, lay out the pantaloons which were made by the German soldier under the patronage of the Prince Vanstinkerstein,—not those made by the leather breeches maker, nor any whatever made by my three English tailors; and, I say put two handkerchiefs in my regimental jacket, one of cambric and one of Barcelona; and, I say, perfume them well; and let me have my gold snuff box with the sleeping beauty on it, for which the Italian took me so d—ly in, not the gold embossed one, nor the gold engine-turned, nor the gold antique box, nor the silver gilt, nor the one which I brought at the Palais Royal;—and, I say, order my tilbury to take me down to the *Gard*, for I shall otherwise get my boots dusty, and might be run against by some coal-porter or sweep, and have my French scarlet cloth soiled; besides, one looks heated and flustered after a long walk from Harley street to the Parade, insted of coming cool into the field;—and, I say, I'll wear the twenty guinea gold chain round my neck, with my quizzing glass; and you must bring down my silk night gown, and Turkish embroidered slippers, in order to astonish the weak minds of *mes Camarades*; and I must have my backgammon board *pour passer le tems*, and my poodle dog to play with; and you may take a coach and bring my violoncello with you, and my writing desk, that I may write billet doux, in order to soften the hardships of war;—and, I must have the cedar-box of cigars, my gold cigar tube, my German bag, some scented tobacco, and my *ecume de mer pipe*; 'twill pass an hour, and it looks so soldier-like to smoke on *Gard*; and, I say, I must have a cambric *chemise*, with the collar highly starched for dressing time—one of those which look like winkers; and you may bring another regimental jacket—either the one made by Scott so nicely pigeon-tailed, or that made by Weston; and I must have my musical snuff box for dinner; you'll put Prince's mixture in it, and high-dried in the other; and you will bring my light morocco boots for dinner, with soles as thin as a wafer;—and, I say, I shall begin to dress at five or half after, for it is too warm to hurry one-self;—and I must have my hair brushes, and my razors (for which he had very little use,) and damask napkins, and rose water for my eyes, and all my soaps, and some white wax for my nails, and all my paraphernalia set in gold, with my crest on each article in my best dressing case;—and, I say—"(Servant)' Mein heor?" "Nothing; you may go away now; but be sure to awaken me at six, What a bore *Gard* is!"

Thus ended the colloquy betwixt a young Cousin of mine and his servant; and although he called being on Guard "a bore," yet he was delighted with this debut, and quite captivated with "all the pomp and circumstance of war." Thus mounted he his first Guard, and gave me the following account of the manner in which he spent his time.

I walked up and down St. Jamese's street and Pall Mall forty-four times; sent my servant home for my stop-watch, and made a calculation of the time which it took to go from Hoby's corner to St. James's looked in at Parslow's and lost some money at billiards; my hand shook like h—ll; but I drank some Curagoa, and took three ices afterwards to cool myself; spoke to two and twenty pretty women, and bowed to fifty carriages, by which I got a stiff neck; hung on to Lady Mary's carriage facing White's for just twenty minutes, and was envied by the whole street; played a tune on my violoncello, and amused myself a whole hour, by my repeater, in teaching my poodle to do his exercise with a cane, and to smoke a pipe, thus fitting him for a military life; read the Racing Calendar, and a table of odds at betting; looked into the Horse Guards, and found a rascal dunning my friend Bellamour; kicked the fellow down stairs; and took a hit at backgammon; treated my brother officers on Guard, with some *liqueurs*; dined, got half and half, looked in at some gambling shops, came off minus ten guineas—devilish lucky! for at one time I was out a hundred; met Lord Sommerfield and Dick Dandy in the hands of the watchman; drew my sword like a man, and put the raggamuffins to flight; saw the sun rise in St. James's Park,—beautiful, by Jove! wrote a dozen billet-doux and made as many appointments, not half of which I shall keep; bivouacked (very like bivouacking!) for an hour on three chairs; smoked a pipe, which did not agree with me! was relieved, (by the Guard, be it understood;) came home, and slept until dinner time.

It will be unnecessary to comment on the useful life of this my young Cousin, nor on the active nature of his services. He is, however, very young, very good hearted, but unfortunately for him, very vain and very handsome. I have often done every thing in my power to break him of being such a puppy; but it is all in vain. He holds the last generation very cheap indeed, and laughs at the old school, and at myself as much as any of them.

I endeavoured to point out to him how idle such a division of time was, and that, even on guard, a man might do something useful and ornamental; that he might read improving books in and out of his profession, draw, play on some instrument, and learn languages by study; and that tactics, histories of campaigns, and mathematics, would be most exemplary lessons for these occasion. But my *Exquisite* cousin seemed to think that "all that" was impossible in London, and far beneath a *Gardsman*; adding, that the *Gards* behaved as well in the field as any men, that it was time enaugh to study when a man was going on actual service, and that he was as well pleased with his first *Gard* as if he had returned home covered with glory.

He considered himself as now completely lanched in high life, and as having received the last stamp of fashion by being an officer in the Guards. He assured me that he was considered as a very hopeful recruit—as a very prime fellow, by his brother officers: they said that he had nothing of the freshman—of the green-horn about him, and that he was as much *the thing* as if he had been a red coat for a twelve month. He furthermore informed me, that his *liqueurs* were very much admired,—that he had been offered a poney for his German pipe, which cost him sixty guineas from the famous Mr. Hudson and was a splendid article, —that he had had fifty guineas bid for his musical snuff box,—that he had given a dozen receipts for his snperior blacking—that his taste was gensarlly admired—that Poodle was considered as very little inferior to *le Chien Mnnito*,—and that he had received a score of invitations, and was to be proposed as a member of all the best clubs in town. The plain English of all this is, that my poor Cousin is now enlisted under Fashion's banner, is a recruit of pleasure—an aspirant of sensuality—that he is about to becoome the dupe of gamblers, and the imitator of the great,—that his moderate fortune is marked down for a finish, —& that he is now in the high road to ruin. The peace is an unlucky circumstance for him, since actual service and going abroad, years, and experience, would be the only cure for his fashion-fever—the only check to his extravagance, for he pays no regard to the lectures of THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

* Hopsman, a German Valet de Chambre.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	230	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		260	0	00
Ditto Bownaghur,		205	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235	0	00
Ditto Limree Wadwan,	Nominal.	207	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235	0	00
Ditto Kutch,	no demand.	205	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		31[illegible]		
Mangrole and Porebunder,	nominal	20[illegible]		
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10		
Ditto unhooled 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6	0	50
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort,	7	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		6	0	00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43¼ seers	10	2	00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers per Bbay Maund	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16	2	00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	15	0	00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18	0	00
Gunnees,	per 100	131	0	00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto	40	0	00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7	2	00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28	0	00
Wheat Surat,		32	0	00
Gram Surat, new.	per ditto do.	19	0	00
Paddy,	per ditto Moorn	30	0	00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3	1	00
Jeugely do.	per do.	3	3	00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	135	0	00
Bhatcole,	ditto	142	0	00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	180	0	00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
——— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	52	0	00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40	0	00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115	0	00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80	0	00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. of Seers	180	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150	0	00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120	0	00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60	0	00
——— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58	0	00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds.	57	0	00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50	0	00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		45	0	00
Sago,	per Maund	2	0	00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	40	0	00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1	[illegible]	
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28	0	00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11	2	00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11	2	00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50	0	00
Nutmegs	per pound	2	1	00
Mace,	per pound	3	2	00
Cassia,	do. do.	0	2	25
Cloves, 1 sort,	per S. Maund	68	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55	0	00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	18	0	00
D tto Java,	ditto	none		
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none		
Almonds,	per do. do.	4	0	00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4	2	00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 21 Candy	75	0	00
Cochineal,	per pound	16	2	00
Saffron, Free of Cst,	per do.	40	0	00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	62	0	00
Ditto English,	ditto	44	0	00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45	0	00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	11	0	00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto	12	0	00
Pig lead,	per do.	9	2	00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	23	0	00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23	2	[illegible]
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60	0	00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42	0	00
Tar,	per Barrel	50	0	00
Tin Plates,	per chest	20	0	00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11	0	00
White lead,	per do.	14	0	00
Braudy,	per Gallon	5	0	00
Gin,	per large case	30	0	00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	none	3	0 00
In Bond,	Nominal,			
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	478	1	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England nominal 6 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras. par.

Commercial. Our Cotton market may now said to be at a stand one solitary ship is only loading for England,

Staples are low, but most other articles from Europe yield a fair profit.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED *for the* PROPRIETORS, *by* BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, *in* APOLLO STREET.